

JPRS-SSA-86-040

8 APRIL 1986

Sub-Saharan Africa Report



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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8 April 1986

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ANGOLA

BRIEFS

SOVIET ANTI-AIRCRAFT WEAPON SYSTEMS--During the month of November 1985, the Soviet Union delivered various anti-aircraft weapon systems. [Text] [Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE in English Jan 86 pp 16, 17]/12828

FRENCH TACTICAL MILITARY TRANSCEIVERS--The French firm Thomson-CSF was recently awarded two sizeable contracts for delivery of tactical military transceivers. [Text] [Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE in English Jan 86 pp 16, 17] /12828

CUBAN TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE--Under a co-operation and technical assistance agreement signed between Cuba and Angola, a group of Cuban technicians and specialists will go to Angola to provide training in automotive techniques. The Cuban group will also provide assistance in the fields of ports, ocean operation technology, commercial exploitation, and automotive planning and statistics. [Text] [Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE in English Jan 86 pp 16, 17]/12828

CSO: 3400/1328

GHANA

JAPAN TO INCREASE DEVELOPMENTAL AID

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 5 Mar 86 p 6

[Article by George Amosah]

[Text]

JAPAN is to increase and improve upon the total amount of Official Development Assistance (ODA) to the country beginning from this fiscal year.

In addition, Japan intends to allocate higher ratio of grants to the country rather than loans towards its self-reliance efforts.

Mr Kazuaki Arichi, Japanese Ambassador in Ghana, disclosed this at the inauguration of the University of Ghana branch of the Ghana-Japan Friendship Society in Accra.

Mr Arichi said Japan's multilateral ODA to international agencies has been increasing substantially. For instance in 1983 — Japan's contribution to the IDA and the World Bank stood at 648 million dollars and in 1984, the amount was raised to 1.117 million dollars.

He said the total amount of Japan's ODA including bilateral and multilateral took the second position on the list of donors.

The Ambassador, however, made it clear that Japan realised this height through hardwork, dedication and efficiency to duty adding "until 1956 we had been repaying the external debt for the construction of highways, supper express railways, generating facilities for electric power and irrigation systems.

"From such experience, we sincerely hope that our ODA not only contributes to the economic development and social welfare of the developing countries but will play an important role in world peace, stability, and prosperity," he added.

Professor George Benneh, Pro-Vice Chancellor of the University of Ghana who chaired the inaugural ceremony, said the team work, hardwork and efficiency that contributed to the Japanese economic miracle is worthy of emulation in Ghana's situation.

/12828

CSO: 3400/1314

GHANA

ABANDONED, SUSPENDED GOVERNMENT PROJECTS TO BE REVIEWED

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 22 Feb 86 pp 1, 4

[Article by Lloyd Evans]

[Text]

ALL government projects throughout the country that have either been abandoned or suspended are to be reviewed and those that are of immediate importance to the public will be given the necessary attention for early completion.

Against this background, the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning has directed contractors on government projects, the Architectural and Engineering Services Corporation (AESC) and Regional Planning Officers to submit progress reports on all on-going, abandoned or suspended projects.

The ministry, after receiving these reports, will work out a scheme with the commercial banks to discount the certificates of the competent and efficient contractors and at a later date refund the monies to the banks.

Mrs Theresa Owusu, Under-Secretary for Finance and Economic Planning, who disclosed this in an interview in Accra yesterday made it clear that it was not the wish of the government to either abandon or suspend on-going projects.

She said most of these projects should not have been started but one way or the other, they took off without taking into account the availability of resources to have them completed, adding, it is now time to place priority on development projects.

She said although the ministry has a catalogue of all these projects it wants to have an up-to-date progress report on them through the assistance of the contractors association, AESC and the Regional Planning Officers.

Mrs Owusu said after the review the ministry will then decide on projects that are about 80 per cent complete and could improve existing economic and social infrastructure and have them completed.

She said another criteria that may go into the selection of priority projects will include projects that when completed will provide essential services to the agricul-

tural sector and the rural community in general as well as projects that are expected to enhance the economic yields of existing facilities and structures.

Mrs Owusu declared, "I feel for those who are working well and we cannot pay them on time," adding, "we have to regulate the constructional work for this year and then complete the important ones."

Progress report made in 1983 on some of the projects dotted throughout the country shows that a lot of them are more than 70 per cent complete.

For example, in Kumasi, a six-unit (converted 108) block of flats for Opoku Ware Secondary School started in 1977 at the cost of C291,813 is 80 per cent completed. Kumasi High School (Phase 2) started in 1975 at the cost of C1,470,000 is 96 per cent completed, a six-unit school block for Osei Kweretwie Secondary School started in

1978 at the cost of C299,500 is 90 per cent completed.

At Juaben, the first floor of phase two of six units two storey science block for the Juaben Secondary School started in 1980 at the cost of C454,037.07 is 90 per cent completed; the extension to the Nurses Training College Kitchen phase one started in 1980 at the cost of C480,000 is 98 per cent completed.

In the Central Region, the situation is not different. Six flats for the Ghana

National College at the cost of C940,548.14 is 94 per cent completed while the extension work to kitchen and dining hall of Adisadel College started at the cost of C818,674.49 is 90 per cent completed.

In the Northern Region, the Ministry of Health Medical Stores extension and renovation works started in 1977 at the cost of C486,077.19 is 85 per cent completed while that of the fencing of the Regional hospital laboratory started in 1976 at the cost of C303,427 is 80 per cent completed.

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CSO: 3400/1313

GHANA

NEW FISCAL MEASURES TO BOOST EXPORT SECTOR

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 5 Mar 86 pp 1, 9

[Article by Kojo Sam]

[Text] The Bank of Ghana has initiated new promotional measures to boost the export sector in support of the second phase of the Economic Recovery Programme (ERP).

Already, the central bank has established a foreign exchange revolving fund for manufacturers. Under this scheme manufacturers with firm orders are allocated foreign exchange "out-of-turn exchange" to enable them to bring in essential inputs for production to satisfy overseas orders.

The bank is also considering the establishment of an export commodity insurance scheme under which the exporter will be paid in full immediately the goods are shipped. Such a scheme will enable the bank to prefinance exports.

In addition, a 90-day credit bill discount scheme is being introduced for local financing. In effect the banking system will make credit resources readily available to exporters.

These fiscal measures were announced by the Deputy Governor of the Bank of Ghana, Mr S. K. Apea, at a lecture on "Export Financing" as part of the INDUTECH '86 Fair at the Trade Fair Site in Accra yesterday.

He explained that to ensure an effective implementation of these measures, the central bank has instructed each of the banks to establish export promotion and development units to advise exporters on certain aspects of product development for export organisation of essential export services at home, the identification of new market prospects abroad and active sales promotion in these markets.

He said the export retention scheme introduced in 1980 is also being revived with a view to increasing the percentage of earnings to cover such areas as business travels, market research and participation in trade fairs.

The bank, he said, has noticed the rather cumbersome, costly and sometimes frustrating administrative procedures which the prospective exporter has to go through. This procedure becomes more serious when one takes into consideration the rather low level of commercial knowledge and experience of most of the exporters of non-traditional commodities.

At the moment there is a serious imbalance between the home pattern of consumption and that of production with the bias in favour of imported consumables.

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CSO: 3400/1313

GHANA

NAVAL COMMANDER ADDRESSES FORCES ON LOYALTY

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 25 Feb 86 pp 1, 5

[Text]

THE Naval Commander, Commodore Ohene Kwapong, has urged members of the Armed Forces not to let the government down by selling minds and loyalty to the enemies of the nation.

Addressing officers and men of the Second Battalion of Infantry and a detachment of the Navy at Jewi Wharf, Western Region, Commodore Kwapong said their main role is to check smuggling and protect state revenue, thereby ensuring the success of the Economic Recovery Programme (ERP).

He asked them to be disciplined and dedicated to their work, adding "you should let smugglers feel your presence and that we do not need their drink and money."

He advised members of the Armed Forces to try to overcome the machinations of anti-revolutionaries, and defend the nation at all times. They should also help build a strong, disciplined and honest military by exposing the bad nuts among them.

The Commander of the Anti-Smuggling Squad, Captain Issah Wuni, said the squad has logistic and communication problems.

Captain Wuni appealed for anti-malaria drugs

for his men.

Commodore Kwapong, accompanied by Commander Thomas Annan of the Western Naval Command and Naval Lt. Somis Kwaw of the Naval Detachment Force, also visited Ellenda Wharf, Newtown and Ellubo townships.

Meanwhile, Commodore Kwapong has ordered the immediate promotion of Leading-Seaman K. Badu of the Sekondi Naval Base to the rank of Petty Officer as his reward for refusing to be bribed by three smugglers.

The three, Kwaw Otu, Kwaku Sam and Kofi Kakraba, have since been jailed by the Western Regional Tribunal.

Giving the order at a durbar of officers and men of the Second Battalion of Infantry and Naval Detachment on anti-smuggling operation on the south-western border at Jewi Wharf, Commodore Kwapong called on them to emulate the example of Leading-Seaman Badu — GNA

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CSO: 3400/1317

GHANA

COMMANDING OFFICER ON ROLE OF CDRS IN ARMED FORCES

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 28 Feb 86 p 1

[Article by Douglas Akwasi Owusu]

[Text] **L**IEUTENANT-Colonel (rtd.) J. M. Assasle, Political Councillor for the CDR, yesterday charged soldiers to strengthen the existing unity within their ranks.

Speaking at the inauguration of the Forces Headquarters CDR at Flagstaff House in Accra Col Assasle was happy that the CDR concept had taken root among the units of the Armed Forces.

The PNDC leadership attached much importance to the fact that the army and the police had fully embraced the concept, he said.

He charged the newly-elected CDR executives to help their commanders and other senior officers to administer and operate smoothly, stressing that it would be wrong for the executive officers to try to assume the functions of their superior officers instead of complementing their efforts.

The Commanding Officer of the Forces Headquarters, Lt-Col Herman Osae-Addae, who is also the chairman of the CDR, noted that the committee had a lot to offer the Armed Forces by way of political education, to enable the officers and men to understand the purpose and objectives of the revolution.

Warrant Officer Class Two Paul Blay, Force Headquarters Organizing Assistant, said the national democratic process, ushered in on December 31, 1981, had come to stay, adding that whether the enemies of the revolution liked it or not, there would be no compromise on the issue.

ESTABLISHMENT

He said the establishment of CDRs in the Armed Forces was to ensure that all ranks at all levels act as one body of soldiers to defend the country.

The days when the military was used as an institution of harassment of civilians without encouraging any form of productivity for the nation were over, W.O. Blay stressed.

The Forces Sergeant-Major Isaac Frimpong, advised the CDR executives to "shoulder the problems of soldiers through leadership by example".

He pointed out that many unpatriotic soldiers along the country's border posts were aiding smugglers and other nation-wreckers to cross the border with goods for a fee and warned that any soldier who would be caught in such acts would have himself to blame.

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CSO: 3400/1317

GHANA

MINING SECTOR IN ECONOMIC RECOVERY PROGRAM EXPLORED

London TALKING DRUMS in English 10 Mar 86 pp 8-9

[Article by Kwame Poku]

[Text] The Secretary for the Ministry of Lands & Natural Resources, Mr Kwesi Renner, took his turn on the ministerial rota to 'meet the press' on February 5, 1986.

He recounted the systematic decline of output from the mining industry 1982 and 1983 and stated that gold production had declined at an average annual rate of 8% from 500,000 fine ounces in 1972 to 232,000 f.oz in 1982. Bauxite production has fallen at an annual rate of 15% from about 474,000 metric tonnes in 1974 to 64,000 metric tonnes in 1982. Manganese production was about 540,000 metric tonnes in 1972 dropping to about 160,000 metric tonnes in 1982. 2.34 million carats of diamonds were mined in 1975, falling drastically to 675,000 carats by 1982.

The Secretary attributed these to a number of factors including inadequate investments in the industry to take care of rehabilitation and exploration, shortage of skilled labour, relatively low ore deposits and other factors. He stated that the 1982-1985 programme was targeted to halt the decline and even here, the sector was not able to fulfill its targets due to enormous constraints including delays in the 1983 import programme and the Ministry's inability to conclude investment agreements.

'Modest growths were recorded though' emphasised the secretary. In gold production, 285,000 f-oz were recorded in 1984 showing a 2% increase on 1983 which decreased slightly to 224,000 f-oz by September 1985. Manganese showed a 14% increase in 1984 and a further 6% increase in 1985 to 258,000 metric tonnes. For diamonds, 1984 registered an 8.1% increase which jumped to 496,000 carats in 1985. Output of bauxite fell considerably

due to, according to the Secretary, "a real railway freight problem".

For the 1986-1988 programme, the secretary stated that a number of concrete steps are earmarked for the sector which will consolidate efforts at rehabilitation and expansion in all the mines, intensification of exploration and prospecting, organisation of management and training programmes, etc. etc. Mr Renner was optimistic that international assistance will be forthcoming this time round as a total of \$300 million will be required

during the period to revamp the whole mining sector.

The Ashanti Goldfields Corporation will require \$156 million to implement an expansion programme to increase gold output from around 200,000 f-oz to 340,000 f-oz by 1988 and to 400,000 f-oz by the 1990's. Of this requirement, the International Finance Corporation has approved a \$55 million for shaft sinking operations while extra finance is being sought to meet the balance.

On the State Gold Mining Corporation (SGMC), which has been wholly state-owned, the secretary intimated that the SGMC will be assisted to undertake a \$67 million rehabilitation programme. He also made mention of the management agreement with a Canadian Mining group. Under this agreement which was initiated last year, a Ghana-Canada Mining Group has been established to re-organise to take full management control of the Tarkwa, Prestea and Dunkwa Mines under the terms of a \$30 million agreement between the SGMC and the

Canadian Group, which is being financed by an IDA loan payable in 50 years with a 10 year grace period.

The Secretary did not elaborate on the expected turnover from this rehabilitation exercise for the SGMC but it does perpetuate the practice of leaving our mining sector in the management hands of foreign expertise.

For Manganese, the Secretary mentioned briefly that plans are 'being worked out' for the development of underground operations to mine and treat the remaining reserves of carbonate deposits at Nsuta. Bauxite, it was emphasised, depends on the integrity of the Ghana Railways Corporation for survival and that major rehabilitation works at the mine and collaborative ventures with the Railways will be stepped up in the coming years so as to be able to reach a target of 200,000 tonnes per year by 1988. For Diamonds, the Secretary said an \$18 million programme of exploration and excavation including the installation of a 10km conveyor belt system — will be put into effect.

Last year saw major movements in the diamond mining sector. The Ministry commissioned the C500 million Birim River Diamond Project which is going to shift the area of active mining from Akwatia to Akyem Takorawasi near Oda and enable the continuation of mining activities in the area for at least another fifteen years. This was the culmination of prospecting activities in the Birim river Valley which started in 1983 with a \$2.3 million assistance for the United Nations Development Programme and expected to yield around 15 million carats over the period. The government also approved, through the Ghana Diamond Marketing Corporation, an agreement with a London-based gems firm, Scotia Diamond Company to undertake polishing and refining of rough stones from Ghana.

The interest in Gold mining, mainly of the alluvial type by private investors is coming up gradually. New prospecting licences have been issued for exploration works in the Awaham, Akanteng and Nyafoamang in the Birim and Pra river valley respectively. An abandoned gold mine in the Lake Busumtwi basin near Bekwai, at Obuom in Ashanti has been licensed for reactivation and the Asantehene, Otumfuo Opoku Ware is reported to have cut the sod for works to begin. The venture is being jointly opera-

ted by a Ghanaian company P G Donkor Agencies Inc. in conjunction with a French Geological company BRGM of Paris, with a joint initial capital of FF40 million.

A Ghanaian-German prospecting Team published their geological survey results last year which established that a gold reef deposit of 'potential mineral boom' has been uncovered at Kyekyerewere in the western Region which if actively developed might yield close to 7.2 million t-oz per year.

In concluding his press conference on the mining sector, Mr Renner expressed the hope that if these action programmes are successfully carried through, the export earning of the sector is expected to reach \$150.3 million in 1986 increasing to \$173 million in 1987 and \$195 million in 1988.

He was keen to encourage an 'integrated' mining industry which will also see major governmental action on the Tarkwa Gold Refinery, the Kibi Bauxite Deposit programme and the Oppong Mansie iron and steel project. He added that 'we shall, to see our way through all these, continue to rely on bilateral and external financing,' but in the long terms, it is the area which will create jobs for the future.

GHANA

NEW GOLD RECOVERY TECHNIQUE DEVELOPED

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 4 Mar 86 pp 1, 4

[Article by Joe Bradford Nyinah]

[Text]

THE Institute of Mining and Mineral Engineering (IMME) of the University of Science and Technology (UST), Kumasi, has developed a new process of gold recovery which ensures an almost hundred per cent recovery possibility from the refractory ore instead of the conventional seventy per cent.

The new technology also ensures a safe recovery of iron from the ore, a process which had hitherto been considered impossible.

Another waste product of this new method of gold recovery from refractory ore also produces a high quality clay that can be used for durable bricks for the building industry.

Mr E. K. Asiam of the IMME disclosed this to the "Graphic" at their stand at INDUTECH '86 at the Trade Fair Site in Accra yesterday.

The new technology, according to Mr Asiam, also brings the pollutant from the recovery process within controllable limits.

Mr Asiam who said he is the inventor of the technology explained that it was developed by the UST and the Technical University of Berlin.

Earlier in a contribution to a symposium organised at the fair site on "Environmental Industrialisation", Mr Asiam called on the government to start converting pollutants from the mines into chemicals vital for industrialisation.

He said about 120 tonnes of sulphuric acid could be recovered daily from sulphurous pollutants from the mines. This, according to Mr Asiam, can be used in making weedicides and

fungicides as well as in automobile battery processing.

He also mentioned that about 60 tonnes of soda ash for the soap industry could be recovered from carbon dioxide that would be produced from the modulisation plants of the manganese company.

He cautioned that if nothing was done about industrial pollution in the mining areas, the problem would aggravate from the "localised pollution state to that of migration pollution" because food crops in such localities would gradually assimilate such pollutants which would eventually be transported to other parts of the country.

Dr B. W. Garbrah of the Environmental Protection Council, said his outfit was co-operating with the government and in future, industrial establishments would be given licence to operate only after they had proved that they can ensure the safety of the environment.

Nothing that industrial development should be in consonance with the environment, Dr Garbrah called for an integrated programme in the country's river basins to avoid unequal development which destroys the ecology of such areas.

Where such basins belong to more than one country, Dr Garbrah suggested a joint effort by all the countries involved in coming out with such a programme.

He advised future investors to site their industries in appropriate areas to avoid upsetting the ecology of such areas through pollution.

Dr Garbrah mentioned the siting of soap industries in compound houses as one thing which causes discomfort to the residents.

Dr Opoku Danso of Ghana Standards Board (GSB) who spoke on "standardisation and quality control" called for standardisation departments within all industries to ensure that their products meet the aspirations of the people.

He reminded them that apart from ensuring the health of the consumer, good standardisation reduces waste and cost.

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CSO: 3400/1315

GHANA

RAWLINGS OPENS INDUTECH, WELCOMES FOREIGN INVESTORS

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 3 Mar 86 pp 1, 5

[Article by Breda Atta-Quayson]

[Text]

THE PNDC welcomes genuine foreign investors for capital injection and technical know-how in joint ventures with Ghanaians, Chairman Jerry John Rawlings said at the opening of the first Ghana Industry and Technology Fair (INDUTECH '86) on Saturday.

Chairman Rawlings however made it clear that the PNDC would not tolerate the use of Ghanaians as frontmen in such joint ventures.

He said even though the public sector of the economy would have to pay its way by becoming more efficient and productive, the government at the same time is depending on the private sector to play a dynamic role in the resuscitation of the country's industries.

The Leader of the Revolution said the rehabilitation programme for key industries like the Bonsa Tyre Company Limited, Ghana Rubber Estates Limited, Ghana Sugar Estates Limited, GIHOC Brick and Tile, GIHOC Vegetable Oil Mills and some textile industries among others has been estimated to cost \$249 million over a three year period from 1986 to 1987.

He indicated that while the government is committed to the programme, it could not shoulder this burden alone and would have to look to sources outside for assistance.

Chairman Rawlings told Ghanaian industrialists who gathered at the Trade Fair Site for the opening ceremony: "You industrialists and scientists must move along with us, identifying and promoting areas of activity which can further cut down our import bills."

Chairman Rawlings said the government has instituted financial measures necessary to create the atmosphere for industrialists to look outside the country's borders for markets.

He said the indirect tax and pricing systems have been looked at with the view to removing the bottlenecks so that industrialists would derive the fullest benefits that should accrue to them from these measures.

The Leader of the Revolution maintained that the emphasis on increased production depending largely on local resources during the first phase of the Economic Recovery Programme would still remain with additional emphasis on quality control to ensure the production of quality products.

Chairman Rawlings said the present stage of the recovery programme is to prepare industry to enter the export market.

He said INDUTECH '86 would expose Ghanaian industrialists to local as well as foreign markets and that there is the opportunity for them to relate more to technology and research relevant to their

operations in order to improve upon their products.

Chairman Rawlings stated that the fair should make it possible for the country to notice improvements in identifying new local substitutes in the quality of products in the judicious use of resources, in the level of investment in industry, in the net savings in foreign exchange and in net export earning.

He said on the international scene, the fair should bring the country closer to other countries in a true South-South and North-South economic co-operation.

Earlier, Chairman Rawlings had asked for a minute silence in memory of the Swedish Prime Minister, Mr Olof Palme who was assassinated last Friday.

The government also directed that all flags should fly at half mast for three days as from last Saturday.

/12828

CSO: 3400/1313

GHANA

SEED COTTON PRODUCTION INCREASES

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 5 Mar 86 p 16

[Article by Iddrisu Seini]

[Text]

A TOTAL of 100,347 kilograms of seed cotton worth C2,583,125 have so far been purchased from farmers in the Upper East Region and the Gambaga District in the Northern Region known as the North-Eastern Area since the 1985/86 seed cotton purchases season started in January this year.

This figure has more than tripled the quantity of seed cotton bought in the area during the 1984/85 purchasing period.

Mr J. C. Sohah, area manager of the Cotton Development Board (CDB) in charge of the North-Eastern Area told the "Graphic" at Bolgatanga that the board purchased less than 25,000 kilograms of seed cotton during the last purchasing period.

He said the personnel of the board are actively engaged in the purchasing of seed cotton and it is hoped

that a total of more than 115,000 kilograms would have been bought by the end of this purchasing season.

The area manager explained that unlike previous years the board now has enough funds and pays spot cash for purchases.

Mr Sohah hinted that the board expected a higher yield this season but noted with regret that it has only 700 bags of compound fertilizers and 60 bags of ammonia which could not adequately cater for the numerous cotton farmers in the North-Eastern Area.

The board has also secured textiles and bicycles to be given to the farmers as incentives, he said.

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CSO: 3400/1314

GHANA

COCOBOD RECEIVES MONOPOLY ON SHEANUT PURCHASES

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 4 Mar 86 pp 1, 4

[Article by Ayidwei Armah]

[Text] **NO individuals will be allowed to purchase sheanut crops apart from the Ghana Cocoa Board (COCOBOD) as from this year.**

And from now on only co-operative societies will be permitted to sell the crop to the COCOBOD. Mr. W. W. Zakaria, District Secretary for Western Dagomba has declared.

Speaking at a ceremony during which he commissioned 67 stalls for the Tamale Yam Sellers Association at the Tamale Aboabo Market yesterday, Mr. Zakaria explained that the decision was taken because the introduction of the co-operative system in the purchasing of the sheanut crop proved successful last season resulting in record purchases.

He emphasised that the co-operative system is not meant for the rich in the society.

Mr Zakaria urged the farmers to form more co-operative societies among themselves because they stand to benefit from these societies if they are united under the

system.

He also appealed to the farmers and the traders in the market to pay their market tools regularly since it was the revenue which will accrue that would be used to maintain the market.

The District Secretary advised the traders to educate their members on the need to pay their basic rates promptly for the necessary development projects in the region to be undertaken.

Alhaji Iddrisu Kpabia, regional president of the Ghana Federation of Agriculture Co-operatives (GAFACOOPS) who chaired the function, advised the traders not to exploit the farmers by forming alliances among themselves to dictate prices for them.

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CSO: 3400/1314

GHANA

BRIEFS

MINISTRY ISSUES IMPORT WARNING--The Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning has ordered that no ministry, department or government agency should place order for the importation of goods either directly or through agents without a written approval of the ministry. A statement issued by the ministry in Accra yesterday explained that it has observed with much concern that these bodies engage the services of accredited public or private agents to import goods for which they have been issued with import license. As a result, the goods arrive in the country before relevant notification is sent to the ministry for funds and that, according to the statement was seriously disrupting the smooth operations of government finances since budgetary allocations might not have been made for such orders. The ministry has therefore directed that with immediate effect any ministry, department or agency issued with an import licence, and which intends to order goods from overseas should clear such imports with it. It warned that no funds would be released to cover orders placed either directly or through public or private agents without approval from the ministry. [Text] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 22 Feb 86 p 1] /12828

JAPANESE ASSEMBLY PLANT OPENS--An ultra modern factory to assemble and service sophisticated electronics, electrical and telecommunications equipment is currently under construction in Accra by a private company known as Planet Electronics Limited. The multi-million factory will among other things, assemble the 'Hitachi' brand of colour television sets, video sets, blank cassettes, transistor radio, walkie-talkie and stereo component sets. It will also produce electrical fittings, like plugs, sockets, fluorescent fittings, lamp holdings and switch-gears. Mr Ray Quarcoo, Executive Chairman of Planet Group of Companies who disclosed this to the 'Graphic' at the 'INDUTECH '86 Fair at the weekend said ninety per cent work on the factory building had been completed and that the project would be ready by June this year. Planet Electronics Limited, he said represents foreign electronic companies like Hitachi and Rising of Japan and Standard Communication Limited in the United Kingdom all of which would collaborate in the new project. With the establishment of the factory in Accra, Mr Quarcoo said the company would be in the position to service their customers from Accra. The factory's raw material requirements would be procured from both foreign and local sources, he added. Mr Robert Read, a director of the company who is in charge of Planets West Africa office said the company presently had large quantities of spare parts for their equipment. Planet Electronics Limited is participating in INDUTECH '86 which has opened at the Trade Fair Site. [Text] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 4 Mar 86 p 5] /12828

CSO: 3400/1315

LESOTHO

BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION ON JUSTIN LEKHANYA

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 21 Jan 86 p 5

[Text]

GENERAL Justin Lekhanya, the military commander who heads Lesotho's Government following Sunday night's coup, is described as a highly competent soldier with no interest in politics but intensely patriotic to his country.

He is said to be extremely loyal to King Moshoeshoe II, who is expected to continue as head of state but with greater executive powers than those allowed him by the deposed Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan.

General Lekhanya is described as a pragmatic man who is likely to favour close economic and other relations with South Africa. He is thought unlikely to look favourably on these relations being strained by African National Congress operations from Lesotho.

In the first hours of the coup, however, the general remained a shadowy figure who has kept out of the public eye up to now and about whom very little is known.

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CSO: 3400/1328

An associate who has had close professional dealings with the general described him as an extremely likeable man who had preferred to keep a low profile outside of his military duties.

Although a strict disciplinarian, the general was well-liked by his men and appeared to have their loyalty, the associate said.

Guns

"He is a very good soldier, very patriotic and very efficient and honest. He appears to be a political — in fact he seems to have a contempt for politicians."

Sources said that before the coup the general appeared to have treated the then prime minister Jonathan with strict courtesy and respect and had shown no overt dislike of Chief Jonathan or his policies.

The general, aged about 50, is married and has several children. A stocky, clean-shaven man of "medium height," he is said to have a strong handshake.

He is believed to have served all his professional life with the Lesotho Para-Military Force (PMF) that he now commands and before that with its predecessor, the Police Mobile Unit (PMU).

A keen flier, he collects guns as a hobby and spends much of his spare time on his small farm near Maseru.

General Lekhanya is said to have a wide general knowledge and to speak some French.

As a military man he is thought to have no economic expertise but is said to have maintained a strict and efficient watch over the finances of the PMF.

It was not immediately known whether he received any military training in other countries.

He is said to have a firm belief in the benefits to Lesotho of economic co-operation with South Africa. Unlike some members of the Cabinet who are said to be opposed to the Highlands Water Project being undertaken jointly with South Africa, the general is said to have supported it strongly.

Following the example of other countries, such as Peru and Sri Lanka, the general is said to have followed a policy of allowing the PMF's five helicopters to be used for civil as well as military purposes to raise additional revenue for the state.

LESOTHO

BRIEFS

KING HITS OUT AT SUBVERSION--MASERU--King Moshoeshoe II yesterday strongly attacked an unnamed foreign country, believed to be North Korea, for promoting terrorism and subversion in Lesotho. The King's remarks are seen as an important indication of the policy that will be followed by the new military Government towards the Communist countries with whom former Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan established close links. Addressing a large crowd during celebrations marking the 200th anniversary of the birth of his ancestor, King Moshoeshoe I, the king said subversion and terrorism had been carried out by Basotho trained by foreigners. He said the new Government would not respect any country which did this. Although he did not name any country, it is generally accepted that the King was referring to North Korea, which armed and trained the youth league of Chief Jonathan's Basotho National Party. Youth league members have been accused of harassing the BNP's political opponents and defying the army. King Moshoeshoe said foreigners who promoted terrorism should either stop or return to their own countries. The King also indicated the new Government would try to involve people at a village level in the running of the country. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 13 Mar 86 p 5]/12828

CSO: 3400/1328

MALAWI

PRESIDENT BANDA DISCUSSES ECONOMIC STRAINS, TRANSPORT WOES

Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 12 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] **DESPITE transport problems which Malawi faces which are beyond her control, the country is better off than a number of countries in Africa because it is self-sufficient in food, His Excellency the Life President said yesterday when he opened this year's Budget Meeting of Parliament in Zomba.**

Delivering the budget speech to the House, the Life President told members that although there are many causes for a deficit, just now, the main cause for the country's deficit budget was transport.

The Life President said since Malawi has no port of her own it uses ports in other countries to transport her imports and exports.

He said that what is even worse for Malawi is that the ports near her borders which it used in the past were now, for circumstances beyond her control, out of bounds, adding that it has to use ports far away from her borders such as the port of Natal in the Republic of South Africa.

"As a result of that our budget sustains a deficit because our imports and exports cost much more than they did when we used ports near our home," the Life President told the House.

He said that despite transport difficulties Malawi's economy was fairly healthy because it was mainly based on agriculture.

The Life president explained that although Malawi is having serious difficulties with transport, it is much better than other countries in Africa because it is feeding itself and not importing food from other countries.

"We clothe ourselves, we are well dressed and every year we build brick houses with corrugated iron sheets for roofs, as

opposed to mud houses with grass thatch for roof," the Malawi leader said.

The people have food all over the country — in the North, South, and Centre — they have good clothes and they live in better houses than they did in 1958, he emphasised.

Explaining about the Budget Session of Parliament, the Life President said that it is a secondary one because the greatest

In Parliament

part of Malawi's economy is from agriculture. This being the case, the first budget is in the gardens of ordinary people in the villages which he has just completed inspecting and where he saw beautiful crops everywhere.

He said that everywhere he went the primary budget is not only balanced, but it has a surplus.

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CSO: 3400/1331

MALAWI

GOOD CROPS FORECAST FOR CHIPATA DISTRICT

Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 13 Mar 86 p 13

[Text]

THE FOOD and crop situation in Chitipa district is reported to be generally good though most farmers planted late, it was learnt at a District Development Committee (DDC) meeting held recently.

According to the report released by the Karonga Agricultural Development Division (KRADD) official during the DDC meeting, the district witnessed an increase in local maize production this year.

Tabling the report, an official of KRADD based at the Chitipa project office said there was also an increase of beans production in the district stretching to 2,000 hectares while groundnuts increased to 287 hectares.

"We feel 387 hectares for groundnuts is not enough hence people should grow more. There is a promising market for groundnuts in the district," said the official.

CATTLE

Another relatively new crop is rice grown on 18 hectares at the boma centre. The official said

people in the district should grow more of the crop as a food supplement.

Meanwhile, he said, cassava is being grown on 620 hectares while 551 hectares were under potatoes which is also not enough. "The disturbing factor is cattle let loose to graze on cassava and potato garden," he added.

The official therefore appealed to traditional leaders as well as local Party officials to see to it that livestock owners in their respective areas made sure that their herds are well looked after to avoid destruction of other people's crops.

He reported that farmers in the district tried fertilisers on the 73 hectares of millet which is another cash generating crop in the district. Millet is also used as a staple food crop in the district.

The official noted that although generally there was no famine in the district but he urged families to grow cassava and potatoes which act as supplementary crops.

He however, expressed dissatisfaction over the

lack of enthusiasm by farmers in the district to embark on tobacco growing saying that apart from the 26 hectares at Kasama burley tobacco scheme, only nine hectares were under cultivation by ordinary farmers.

LIMITING

The official conceded nevertheless that the limiting factor on tobacco growing was that the market is very far from Chitipa — Lilongwe Auction Floors. He said the Kasama scheme had reached its pilot ceiling.

The agricultural official told the meeting to urge farmers in their areas to pay back their loans to the government immediately they sell their farm produce so that others should benefit from similar facilities. —Mana

/12828

CSO: 3400/1331

MALAWI

BRIEFS

ARMY RECRUITMENT RESULTS--Only 35 out of 500 young men aged between 18 and 24 years had qualified for recruitment into the Malawi Army in Dowa this week. The recruitment officer for the centre, Major J.G. Chimbayo has admired the willingness of the young men in Dowa to join the Army in order to protect the country's sovereignty. The last recruitment campaign was conducted in Dowa two years ago. Similar recruitment campaigns took place in Nkhotakota, Mzimba, Rumphu, Thyolo and Chiradzulu districts, the Major said. [Text] [Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 12 Mar 86 p 3] /12828

CSO: 3400/1331

MOZAMBIQUE

FRELIMO, MNR REPORTEDLY SEEKING MEDIATOR FOR PEACE TALKS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 17 Mar 86 p 12

[Article by Gerald L'Ange]

[Text]

Finding a mutually acceptable go-between is only one of the problems facing the elements within the Mozambique Government and the MNR rebels that are said to be seeking a negotiated end to the guerilla war.

Deciding with whom the negotiations should be conducted could also present problems.

Zimbabwe is reported to have been approached by MNR representatives to act as a broker for talks.

But some in the MNR are believed to feel Zimbabwe is unsuitable as its troops are fighting alongside the Frelimo Government forces against the rebels.

Zimbabwe is understood nevertheless to be deeply concerned about the deterioration in the situation in Mozambique.

It is believed to have asked the United States envoy, Mr Frank Wisner, when he recently visited Harare to communicate this concern to Maputo.

Mr Wisner was last week in South Africa for talks on the Namibian question and other issues that were not named.

South Africa is considered a doubtful candidate to broker Mozambique peace talks because of its former association with the MNR. The Maputo Government in any case still claims publicly that South Africa is continuing to aid the rebels.

A strong candidate for the job of broker is considered to be President Aristide Pereira of Cape Verde, whose country has hosted several meetings between the South Africans and the Angolans on Namibia questions.

Apart from Mozambique and Angola, which are also former Portuguese colonies, there are no trade or other links between Cape Verde and Southern African countries.

Captured documents

Publicly the Frelimo Government has always refused to negotiate a settlement with the MNR. But diplomatic observers believe it may have no choice.

Pretoria claims the alleged breaches of the Nkomati Accord that were exposed in the documents captured at the MNR headquarters at Gorongosa, were actually efforts being made at Frelimo's request to set up talks with the MNR.

Knowledgeable sources report a conflict within the Maputo Government between moderates favouring negotiation with the MNR and hard-liners who want to fight on.

If Maputo does agree to talk, it will probably insist on negotiating with the MNR leader in the bush, Nr Afonso Dhlakama, and not with its Lisbon-based secretary-general, Mr Evo Fernandes.

Reason for collapse

Mr Fernandes is believed to have been excluded in advance from the talks the South Africans say they were trying to set up when the then Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Louis Nel, flew secretly to the Gorongosa base only nine days before it was captured.

Mr Fernandes had taken part in the previous effort to bring the two sides together in talks in Pretoria in October 1984.

According to the former South African armed forces chief, General Constand Viljoen, Mr Fernandes's attitude was a prime reason for the collapse of those talks.

Maputo has claimed it went to the Pretoria meeting not to discuss a political settlement but to talk about an amnesty for surrendering rebels. Pretoria insists the purpose was to negotiate a settlement and that senior Maputo Government members later asked South Africa to set up new talks.

/12828
CSO: 3400/1322

MOZAMBIQUE

MNR DENIES ASKING ZIMBABWE TO MEDIATE PEACE TALKS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Mar 86 p 5

[Text]

LISBON. — A leader of the Mozambican rebel group MNR yesterday denied reports that it had asked Zimbabwe to mediate in peace talks with the Mozambique government.

A news report on Portuguese State television Wednesday night, quoting a BBC report from Harare, said Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) president Mr Afonso Dhlakama had contacted the Zimbabwean government asking it to set up talks between the Mozambican government and MNR.

"It's not true," MNR secretary-general Mr Evo Fernandes said in an interview in Lisbon. He said MNR had not approached either the Zimbabwean or the Mozambican government about negotiations.

Several thousand Zimbabwean troops have been helping the Mozambican army in its war against the MNR rebels, who have been fighting to topple President Samora Machel's government almost since Mozambique's independence from Portugal in 1975.

"We consider the Zimbabweans as foreigners and we will continue to fight them until they leave Mozambique," Mr Fernandes said. He added

the withdrawal of Zimbabwean troops was a condition for any peace talks with the government. Another condition was an agreement to hold national elections.

Mozambique's Minister for Economic Affairs, Mr Jacinto Veloso, said last week the government was ready to pardon rebels who laid down their arms, but ruled out a political accord with MNR.

"How can there be a peace agreement if it isn't political?" Mr Fernandes asked. He called for the withdrawal of Tanzanian and Zambian troops, which he said were also operating on the side of the Mozambican government forces.

Mr Fernandes said the MNR was stepping up its guerrilla war all over the country and the Mozambican army and its allies had recently suffered heavy losses in attacks by the rebels.

The MNR said in a statement distributed in Lisbon that its forces captured the military base of Canda, 175 km northwest of Beira, on Wednesday. It said five Cuban soldiers, 135 Mozambican troops and 93 Zimbabwean troops were killed during and after the capture of the base.

There was no immediate reaction to the claims

from the Mozambican government.

The Zimbabwean government refuses to comment on the involvement of its troops in military actions in Mozambique and on the number of its troops killed there. The Zimbabwean Press does not report military engagements in Mozambique involving Zimbabweans. — Sapa-Reuter.

/12851
CSO: 3400/1305

MOZAMBIQUE

MILITARY CENSUS CAMPAIGN FOR 1986 ENDS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] Yesterday, throughout the country, the census campaign for compulsory military service for 1986, which had begun on 2 January of this year, was terminated. All the national youth of both sexes born in 1969, regardless of the date and month of birth, in other words, all those who reached the age of 17 in 1986, were included in this campaign.

This annual event was aimed at enlisting all the youth of military age, with a view toward their subsequent incorporation in the ranks of the Armed Forces of Mozambique; thereby fulfilling one of the obligations specified in the constitution of our People's Republic, namely, the defense of the fatherland.

As was to be expected, yesterday, the final day, the census stations scattered throughout the city of Maputo were filled with young people who were there in order to regularize their enlistment for compulsory military service.

There were many youths who, when questioned by our reporter at the stations, claimed that they had not been included in the census during the first days because of lack of the necessary documentation or because they were away from the city visiting relatives in other parts of the country, because it was the school vacation period.

David Mambo Junior, assistant chief of the No 1 station located at Polana-Cement, remarked: "We have two lines here. The first is for the youths who have all the documents required, and the second is for those who still lack certain documentation but who will not fail to be included in the census."

He added that the missing documents most commonly occurring among those subject to census are the declaration of where the enlisting person is a resident, the school card, if he is a student, and also sufficient photographs, which some have not brought.

In view of this, and also because it is the final day of the campaign, that station opted to enlist them and give them a period of 5 days to submit the missing documents.

Commenting on the case of the young people who should have regularized their military status last year but who did not do so, Mambo said that they have been received, provided they have an explanation for this delay.

Just as at the first station visited by the reporter from NOTICIAS, at the one in Maxaquene there was a great influx of youths who came to the premises to regularize their military situation.

When queried by our newspaper, Quetengue Juma, chief of the aforementioned station, said that since Saturday that station had had a large influx of those involved, and that yesterday the number had tripled.

One point cited by Juma is that the next censuses are to be taken in cooperation with the school administrations. In other words, in the act of enrollment, the youth involved must be included in the census at the same time. Quetengue Juma expressed the opinion that: "This is to facilitate the process, because there are many young people in the schools."

2909

CSO: 3442/154

8 April 1986

MOZAMBIQUE

DOMESTIC TRADE MINISTRY ISSUES LATEST REPORT

Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 5 Mar 86 p 7

[Article by AIM/MANA]

[Text] **MAPUTO.** Food supplies were below the minimum necessary, last year, declares the country's domestic trade ministry in its latest report on the food situation.

Summing up 1985, the ministry says that less than half the market need for grain was supplied by agricultural surpluses produced in Mozambique itself.

Transport difficulties were worsened by the South African backed 'Mozambique National Resistance' (MNR), says the document, and this wiped out the gains from increased agricultural production made possible by good weather throughout most of the country.

The agricultural recovery was most marked in the peasant family sector, but in the state and private sectors, the shortage or late arrival of inputs such as fuel held back production.

Much of the surplus that was produced in the family sector, however, was not marketed, partly due to transport and security problems, and par-

tly to the lack of consumer goods for which peasant farmers could exchange their goods. These factors reduced by half the amount of peasant surpluses that the ministry had hoped to market.

An alarming gap between the demand for food and the supplies available from all sources has continued. For the first four months of 1986, the ministry report puts the grain deficit at over 100,000 tonnes.

The normal market needs (basically for the urban population) up until the end of April, amount to 129,000 tonnes. Aid for over two million people in rural areas unable to feed themselves, (partly due to the war, and partly to the continuing effects of the 1982-84 drought), comes to a further 91,000 tonnes.

There should also be a food reserve of 60,000 tonnes. Of this total of 280,000 tonnes of grain, only 180,000 is covered by existing stocks marketable surpluses, commercial imports and promised food aid.

Current food reserves stand at 37,000 tonnes, so

that even running the reserves down to a dangerously low level would come nowhere near covering the deficit.

From 1 May 1985 to 31 December, a total of 117,315 tonnes of grain entered the country as food aid. According to the ministry's figures, the largest single donor during this period was the European Economic Community with 43,450 tonnes, followed by Holland with 16,700 tonnes and China and Italy, both with 10,000 tonnes.

Other significant donations came from Iran (6,850 tonnes), Britain (6,100 tonnes), Belgium (5,500 tonnes), France (5,000 tonnes), West Germany (4,000 tonnes), the United States (3,800 tonnes), Australia (2,700 tonnes) and the Soviet Union (2,000 tonnes).

Food aid that has already arrived or is definitely pledged for the first

four months of 1986 amounts to 90,300 tonnes. For this period, the United States is easily the largest donor, providing more than half of the total (50,800 tonnes), followed by Australia (14,000 tonnes), Britain (14,000 tonnes) and the World Food Programme (9,000 tonnes).

Over the entire year commercial imports of grain amount to 94,000 tonnes. With the exception of 15,800 tonnes of rice from Japan, this has all been purchased from the United States.

The ministry notes that "in general, foreign assistance in foodstuffs, agricultural implements, seeds, and other consumer goods, are still necessary both to prevent a deterioration in peoples' nutritional levels, and to provide them with the means that enable them to restart a normal life". —
Aim/Mana

/12851

CSO: 3400/1305

MOZAMBIQUE

FPLM CAPTURES MAIN 'BANDIT' CAMPS IN INHAMBANE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] Ground units of the Armed Forces of Mozambique (FPLM) seized and occupied several strategic positions of the armed bandits in Inhambane during February, including the main camp, known as their "provincial command." The operations were quite successful, and this has afforded our authorities greater actual control over extensive areas of the districts of Homoine, Massinga, Morrumbene, Panda, and Funhalouro. Hundreds of peasants were liberated by our military, and the health services, after a preliminary medical inspection of the families who have started to recreate their lives, requested the immediate shipment of medicines to treat diseases such as syphilis, conjunctivitis, ringworm, and scabies. The vast majority of the peasants are in a very advanced state of malnutrition. Another result of these operations is that, in addition to allowing the free circulation of persons and vehicles, various economic activities can be resumed, namely, oil prospecting, normalization of trade in the interior, exploration for lumber, the picking of cashew nuts, and the production of cotton and grain.

Maj Gen Domingos Fondo, the provincial military commander, upheld the strategic importance of consolidating these victories, which are as political as they are military.

General Fondo told us that the seizure and occupation of the armed bandits' strategic positions are a response to the instructions from the FRELIMO Party and particularly from President Samora Machel.

He reminded us of the watchword to make the forest the theater of operations, so that the Armed Forces' presence would make itself felt in all areas of concern associated with the defense of sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The Inhambane provincial military commander admitted that the successful consolidation of these victories entails coordinated action and effort on the part of state sectors and heightening of the levels of organization for logistical backup.

He cited, for example, the work being done by the Ministry of Construction and Water to recover wells with drinking water, and the assistance that the health

services are providing to the population, sending clothing, food, and seed supplied by the Ministries of Home Trade and Agriculture.

Maj Gen Domingos Fondo stressed the activity of the Department to Prevent and Combat Natural Disasters and the Red Cross of Mozambique, which are providing clothing and food to the peasants who have been liberated from the armed bandits.

The Task Is for Everyone

Speaking to the reporters at various positions seized and occupied by units of the Armed Forces of Mozambique, General Fondo was visibly pleased with the results accrued, giving assurance that no truces would be given to the armed bandits.

Maj Gen Domingos Fondo told us: "The important thing is this bond between the army and the population. We have no divisions here, because what is at stake is the defense of our fatherland."

He told us that there are hundreds of peasants currently armed who, integrated into the militias, are combating the armed bandits. There are others participating in the war effort, working on the digging of trails to enable light and heavy hauling vehicles with all types of wheels to travel, carrying people, weapons, clothing, food, and seed.

The Main Objective

Maj Gen Domingos Fondo explained to the reporters at the armed bandits' main camp how the military operations were carried out. The victories achieved are a result of many months of work under difficult conditions, demanding great sacrifices on the part of thousands of people, most of them youths in the ranks of the Armed Forces.

Maj Gen Domingos Fondo told us: "The operation called '17th anniversary of our heroes' was decided on last December at the last joint meeting of the Maputo, Gaza, and Inhambane provincial military commands. It involved coordinated action among forces from the three provinces."

He added: "Our main objective was the Manlanje plain, which we reached and where the 'gentlemen' were located. The armed bandits' main camp in Inhambane was situated here. There were three major questions relating to our seizure and subsequent occupation of this plain: first, from a strategic standpoint, because the armed bandits were receiving supplies from South Africa here, by air; second, from an economic standpoint: this is a region with great wealth and potential; and third, from a political standpoint, because there were people living with the armed bandits since 1982, under duress."

Liberated peasants said that the last time helicopters were seen in the area unloading equipment for the armed bandits was at the year's end. Previously,

the helicopters had often flown to the area to supply the armed bandits. The aircraft would come from South Africa and, on the return trip, would take the same route.

The Various Phases of the Operation

The Inhambane provincial military commander described to the reporters the various phases of "operation 17th anniversary." The first position seized and occupied from the armed bandits was that on 16 February, in the Bairrada area of the district of Massinga.

General Fondo explained to us: "This is an area which produces cotton, grain, and lumber. At the present time, we are recovering the supply depots and wells containing water which were destroyed by the armed bandits."

The second position was seized and occupied on 17 February, in the Tambajana area of the district of Morrumbene. The third position came under our control on 19 February, in the Alfeio area of the district of Homoine, in the southern part of which there is an oil prospecting well dug by an American company during colonial times.

Maj Gen Domingos Fondo told us: "Finally, the fourth target: we seized the armed bandits' main camp on 20 February; hence, there is a 6-day period. The camp is located next to the Diquila lagoon on the Manlanje plain, measuring approximately 4 kilometers long by 2 kilometers wide."

The provincial military commander then described to us the casualties caused to the armed bandits. He noted that, in Bairrada, two armed bandits were killed and two weapons seized, with 70 peasants liberated. In Tambajana, 12 armed bandits were liquidated, eight weapons seized, and 80 people liberated. On the Manlanje plain, 10 bandits were killed, four weapons were seized, and 50 peasants were liberated.

Maj Gen Domingos Fondo told us: "From 20 to 26 February, our forces drove back nearly 20 counterattacks by the armed bandits waged to force us to withdraw from the positions which we have now seized and occupied. They were completely unsuccessful. Also, yesterday the last battle took place, in which three armed bandits were killed."

2909

CSO: 3442/154

MOZAMBIQUE

FRG TECHNICIANS HELP REPAIR NAMPULA ELECTRIC POWER STATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Mar 86 p 8

[Text] The mechanics from Mozambique Electricity in Nampula, directed by two technicians from the Federal Republic of Germany, have been rehabilitating the power plant's mechanical section since 17 February. Immediately following, upon the arrival of two more technicians from the AEG electrical company, the electrical section will be recovered.

The two technicians currently in Nampula belong to MAN, an engine manufacturing company now under repair. They have already directed the disassembly of the first machine, and are now assisting with that of the second. According to the technical engineer and coordinator for the rehabilitation, Victor Neves, the technicians are awaiting the arrival of the equipment from Maputo, to repair the first engine.

Later, the Mozambican technicians will recover two Deutz machines. At present, the power plant is operating with one of them which currently has a cracked escape valve. According to the technical engineer, this could cause a definitive shutdown at any time.

The power plant has five generator sets.

The machines were installed in 1972. According to the director of Mozambique Electricity, Jose Goncalves, they lasted only a short time because they were overloaded and did not have a monthly inspection, as the manufacturer recommends, owing to lack of reserve equipment. He also said that, for the engines to perform, there must be a guarantee for the investment and the imports must not be delayed. He commented: "An engine properly used, with inspections at certain times, lasts a minimum of 10 years."

Power Will Reach Everyone

The individual in charge of the power plant gives assurance that, after the recovery, it will provide power to the city without any restrictions, and will aid Nacala in instances of cut-offs. The only problem that Manuel Abrantes foresees is a lack of fuel.

With regard to the reception of power from Cahora Bassa, Jose Goncalves remarks: "We have been awaiting that occasion for years." He cautioned that the connection should not be considered the only salvation, as many people claim; noting: "An improvement in Nampula's energy conditions depends on the rehabilitation of the power plant."

The head of the power plant maintains that, when the power arrives from Cahora Bassa, Nampula will have no problems with a lack of energy. He also adds that the Nampula and Nacala power plants will remain in a reserve status.

Mozambique Electricity is engaged in work in Quelimane, Mocuba, and Alto Molocue, but the armed bandits are sabotaging its work. The director argued: "Because of the enemy's action, aimed at power transport poles and operational systems, we cannot tell the population of Nampula or Nacala, or even TEXMANTA, for example, that when Cahora Bassa joins the Nampula line, the problem will be solved."

Greatest Interruption of the Year

The greatest interruption in the power supply this year occurred during the first week of February, and lasted 2 days. The stoppage was due to the clogging of the pipes, for lack of clean water to cool the engines.

The reconnection took place 2 days later, because it took more than 1 day to separate, clean, and assemble complete machines. According to Jose Goncalves, the work was fast, because under normal conditions, it would have been delayed from 1 to 2 years.

When there is a clogging of pipes, the machine loses power, becoming heated, and the alarms and protective devices operate, reducing the engine's load. Thus, the power plant cuts the power to the city.

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CSO: 3442/152

MOZAMBIQUE

EXPORT OF MEDICINAL PLANTS GAINS IN IMPORTANCE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Feb 86 p 8

[Text] We were told by the general director of MEDIMOC [Mozambican State Enterprise for Medicine Import-Export], Aranda Correia, that: "Exports of beeswax, harpago and calumba roots, 'gloriosa superba' seeds, and other medicinal plants of commercial interest existing in our country ensure the native supplier certain facilities for the purchase of material goods abroad, under the new exchange system." as he discussed the current campaign for the marketing and exporting of those medicinal products for which this state enterprise is responsible. The exporting of medicinal plants is one of the sources of foreign currency for the country.

The State Enterprise for Medicine Import-Export has signed agreements with agricultural units, dealers, farmers, and others interested, with a view toward the marketing and exporting of these plants. In these contracts, MEDIMOC, in cooperation with the Bank of Mozambique and the Ministry of Foreign Trade, guarantees the native supplier the granting of a special fund in the form of foreign exchange to be used to cover the expenses of importing vehicles, tractors, and other equipment, provided the products have the quality that would meet the requirements on the international market.

The general director explained that: "The supplier whose product meets the minimal requirements for quantity and quality will have the maximum privileges granted in the form of foreign exchange on the cash value of every export of medicinal plants."

Aranda Correia told us: "This fund is used as a base in the proposals submitted by the native supplier, provided the expenses are included among the objectives and limits set by the PEC [Central Economic Plan]." In addition to those facilities, the native supplier also receives from MEDIMOC the amount of the cost of the plants delivered, in native currency.

Some dealers are not supplying the plants to MEDIMOC, because they consider the payment small in comparison with the prices used on the domestic market. However, according to Aranda Correia, this state enterprise can only pay for the products based on the equivalent of the price in convertible currency on the international market. In this context, when the question arises whereby,

let's say, there is a product that can be sold on the domestic market for 600 meticals, and on the international market for \$2.50, there must be a choice on the part of the native supplier, analyzing which is the most advantageous.

Which Medicinal Plants for Export?

Considered highly acceptable on the foreign market are the clean, dried seeds of "gloriosa superba," and calumba and harpago roots in clean, dried slices: followed by beeswax, castor bean seeds, fine hot pepper, citron herb, and "strophantu kombe" seeds. Ranking third are "terminalia sericea" roots and dried "tabernamontana elegans" plants, which also have a considerable commercial value.

Harpago is plentiful in Gaza Province, primarily in the border region adjoining Zimbabwe and South Africa. The precious roots are tubers similar to potatoes or cassava.

"Gloriosa superba" is a spontaneous climbing plant found along our coast in sandy areas. The fruit, a species of small pepper, contains brownish seeds when ripe. Because they are poisonous, they must be given careful handling.

Calumba, the roots of which are in great demand on the international market, is often found scattered in the savannahs of Nampula and Cabo Delgado Provinces.

In Cabo Delgado, Niassa, and Nampula, beeswax can be easily collected by agricultural units and dealers from the local populace. Beeswax is very plentiful in those provinces.

The castor bean seeds commanding a higher price on the foreign market are the largest light ones, with black spots. Mixing these seeds with the smaller ones reduces the value of the goods. Therefore, the mixing should be avoided.

The general director of MEDIMOC was of the opinion that the retail marketing system should create conditions for the collection of these medicinal products of economic value to the country in future agrarian marketing campaigns.

Aranda Correia remarked: "There should be a concern to offer good quality products for export"; adding: "The quality of our goods heightens our credibility on the international market." He also noted that the marketing and exporting of medicinal plants is aimed at benefiting not only the country, but also the native supplier himself; mentioning the abortive attempts to adulterate beeswax on the part of some suppliers without a conscience.

Farmers Want to Produce

Many farmers in Maptuo, Gaza, and Nampula Provinces have contacted MEDIMOC for the purpose of procuring prefinancing from this enterprise to start producing medicinal plants in the country. However, at the present time, MEDIMOC can only provide privileges, creating conditions for easy importing of items that will make it possible to increase the production and exporting of those products.

Cited as a means of making progress in the production and exporting activity was the search for these plants among the peasants. They could also be readily cultivated in organized systems, because they require no fertilizer nor tools. During a first phase, rather unsophisticated types of technology used for a long time in Mozambique are sufficient.

Aranda Correia expressed an interest in talking with those interested in the production, marketing and exporting activities so that, "together, we may seek solutions to the current difficulties."

MEDIMOC has engaged in the marketing and exporting of medicinal plants since its creation. There were many problems at the outset, because of the lack of experience in the activity. This year, albeit with difficulties, the enterprise has attempted to triple, within a short period of time, the exports made last year, which brought nearly \$50,000.

The general director of MEDIMOC gave assurance that; "With relative ease, we can double the export rates if the conditions for the marketing activity are improved on the domestic market."

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MOZAMBIQUE

DIMINISHING RAINS BRING HOPE TO CABO DELGADO AGRICULTURE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Mar 86 p 3

[Text] The intense rainfall that has had a severe effect in Cabo Delgado Province, particularly in the southern region, where the greatest agricultural activity is concentrated, has started to subside during the past 3 weeks. Hopes regarding agricultural output have been renewed, and the party and state agencies are constantly visiting the villages and family farms primarily, where they are becoming informed of the situation and are activating plans for the second agricultural campaign, so as to prevent a disaster in grain production such as occurred during the previous campaign.

According to reliable sources associated with the agricultural sector, the situation does not yet appear to be totally bad, although in certain regions, mainly in the southern zone, some of the farms have been devastated by the rainfall at the beginning of December and January.

In the district of Palma, where the rain seriously flooded the farms located on the banks of the Rovuma River, in view of the rise in this river's volume of flow which caused its bed to overflow, the party and state rank and file agencies are reorganizing and encouraging the population currently preparing the farms for the second campaign. This situation is also similar to the one faced some weeks ago by the peasants who have farms on the shores of the Messaio.

On the other hand, in the interior section of the district, in the villages of Nhangá, Chiduadua, Nhatamba, Mualala, Namuembe, and Ngonga, where the secretary for economy met with the peasants, it was noted that there are signs of good prospects for rice and cassava production.

The provincial director of agriculture, Cristiano da Conceicao, who recently visited the district of Montepuez, remarked after viewing the situation at the Majua production unit, that despite the constant rainfall in that region, the conditions are quite encouraging for this agricultural campaign.

In Macomia there has been no alarming news caused by the rain. According to a source associated with agriculture in that district, this year the family farms were increased both in individual areas and in numbers; which has led to the prediction of a substantial rise in production if there are no negative factors that would interfere with the normal development of the crops.

In the district of Mecufi, the party's first secretary has just begun a working visit to the villages located in the interior part of the district, to become apprised of the status of the agricultural campaign. His intention is to activate the population to prepare the productive areas for the second agricultural season.

Marketing

Meanwhile, in various parts of Cabo Delgado Province, the marketing of various farm products is continuing its course, but it is intended to lend major importance to cashew nuts.

According to reports provided by the Joao Ferreira dos Santos enterprise, one of the leading participants during a home trade meeting, to date 893 tons of nuts associated with the 1985-86 campaign had been marketed. This enterprise notes that there are prospects that the plan may be exceeded.

It is important to point out that, this year, the central agencies have attached particular significance to the marketing of cashew nuts, as proven by the shipment of sizable amounts of products as an incentive for the bartering; namely, capulana [a type of cloth], trinkets, fabrics, soap, oil, fuel, and lighting oil.

According to reports published during the course of the home trade meeting, although numerical data have not been provided, it has been noted that many of the marketed products, particularly the nuts, are already in the Cabo Delgado provincial warehouses. This is due to the careful planning previously carried out in connection with the transportation.

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MOZAMBIQUE

NATION'S BEEKEEPING INDUSTRY RECEIVES INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Feb 86 p 8

[Text] The Beekeeping Program maintains that the development of bee cultivation in our country entails the mobilization of all sectors of activity, particularly agriculture, and the provision of modern technologies for dealing with those insects. Various activities are under way for both purposes, noteworthy among which is the training, since 1983, of over 250 professional beekeepers and others who have undertaken this activity as a supplementary practice, as directors of the sector have disclosed.

The encouraging results accrued throughout these first 3 years of activity warrant the conclusion that the course of action selected both to promote the cultivation and to provide technology is the ideal one; with the expectation that, within the next 3 years, it will be possible to eat honey with a certain amount of regularity in many provinces, based on the estimates of the Beekeeping Program.

At present, the provinces most prominent in bee cultivation are Niassa, Nampula, Tete, Manica, and Maputo. In them, the awareness of the peasants and of the agricultural-livestock units and complexes of the practice of this activity has been shown to surpass that in the other provinces, a fact which has been borne out by the number of professional beekeepers already trained.

Of the nearly 250 beekeepers trained during the past 3 years, at least 40 relate to Niassa, and 50 to Maputo. The rest are distributed among the other provinces. Judging from the number of individuals trained in Niassa and Maputo, one can readily conclude that the development in these two provinces not only appears promising, but also certain and reliable.

Whereas, on the one hand, the internal assessment of this cultivation (which is not new, if one considers the fact that there have been scattered experiments in practicing it since colonial times) enables us to consider beekeeping a developing cultivation at present, the external evaluation warrants the view that it would be worthwhile backing our efforts.

Thus, throughout the past 3 years, and thanks to the palpable results noted in many provinces, the Beekeeping Program has started receiving international

aid from the FAO, the Swedish Development Agency (ASDI), the MONAP and, recently, the French and British Embassies. The backing from these sectors consists of equipment necessary for beekeepers, as well as training facilities.

Following this assistance and in response to a request to meet needs, the Beekeeping Program plans to revise the course programs in the near future, with a view toward extending their duration. There are currently two types of courses: a rapid one lasting 30 days, and the second, lasting 60 days. The latter is both theoretical and practical, and is given at the national center, in Marracuene. The former may be given in any province or work unit.

The backing from the ASDI will become effective this year, based on the protocol of intent established for this purpose by that agency's representative in our country and the Beekeeping Program, at the time of the former's visit paid to the training facilities located in Marracuene. The support from that agency will be used essentially to rehabilitate the Agrarian Training Center.

The Future of the Cultivation

The future of beekeeping is viewed as viable in the rural area if the peasants are organized into beekeepers associations. The heads of this program think that the conditions have already been created for the formation of associations, and argue that the backing from the Beekeeping Program for this purpose is extensive.

A director of that sector commented: "It is easier to assist a group of persons than a single one. During the current starting phase, our facilities from the standpoint of material and equipment are also limited." However, he noted: "We are ready to provide backing for all those who have contacted us."

An executive commission has already been set up to create beekeepers associations, and is responsible for devising the respective program and statutes. The Beekeeping Program is of the opinion that in the future, these associations will be able to play a preponderant role in the development of beekeeping.

City of Maputo and Bees

The private and associated groups in the Maputo green belt area are not dissociated from the development of this kind of cultivation, and several small property owners have bee colonies on their farms.

On the entire green belt of the valley of Infulene, many green vegetable producers have several bee hives on their farms. The program is convinced that a vast effort is still needed in order to be able to start the successful promotion of this cultivation in Maputo. This information stems from the fact that certain small property owners have situated various bee hives in the same area, which is considered improper from a technical standpoint. The director said: "It is ideal to place the bee hives at a distance from one another. When they are together, there can hardly be productive hives, unless it is an area with many flowers. Nevertheless, there is a period of pollen depletion, a phenomenon that could cause migration."

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MOZAMBIQUE

USSR ASSISTS IN REHABILITATION OF XAI-XAI TECHNICAL SCHOOL

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Feb 86 p 3

[Text] The 7 de Setembro Industrial and Commercial School in the city of Xai-Xai, in Gaza, has been partially rehabilitated, thanks to the implementation of a project for the supplying of various types of equipment by the USSR, with an estimated value of 10 million rubles, representing 60 million meticals. This fact was disclosed to NOTICIAS by the director of that educational establishment, Enrique Gomez, during the ceremony which recently marked the opening of the 1986 academic year. On this occasion, Enrique Gomez also announced that his school had not fulfilled the goal for passing grades established at the beginning of last year, but that the percentage recorded had exceeded that of previous years.

Enrique Gomez began by reporting that the rehabilitation of the 7 de Setembro Industrial and Commercial School, under way since the middle of last year, is part of a group of extensive measures for cooperation between the Mozambican and Soviet Governments, represented by the respective technical educational agencies.

Thus, during the course of the increase in that cooperation, this technical educational establishment has been receiving various equipment from the USSR through the central overseeing agencies, on the basis of which the offices for the main technical subjects taught at the school have been reequipped, with a mechanical and civil engineering metal workshop, piping, and industrial electricity, as well as various other equipment for the revamping of the physics and chemistry laboratories.

He said that, when the complete installation of the equipment is completed in all of the school infrastructures planned (for the near future), that establishment will become the owner of the largest workshop on the provincial level for the execution of any industrial mechanical or electronic project on that level of instruction.

Gomez remarked: "After a considerable amount of equipment had been installed, the school completely forgot the problem of the lack of facilities for the practical courses; on the other hand facing the problem of the lack of instructors for some basic subjects in the courses for metal workers and pipefitters, for civil engineering shops and for accounting."

Plan Was Not Fulfilled

At a meeting which marked the opening of the 1986 academic year, the director of the 7 de Setembro Industrial and Commercial School stressed that, during the 1985 school year, the plans stipulated for passing grades were not fulfilled.

He said that many negative factors had contributed to the non-fulfillment of the goals, underscoring the lack of instructors for some basic subjects related to occupational training, and the lack of backup manuals, among other difficulties.

To illustrate this fact, he noted that, of the 33 students who had enrolled last year for the first time (first year) in the specialty of metal shop workers and pipefitters, only 14 finished the course, while one was expelled for disciplinary reasons.

He claimed that, generally speaking, the achievement recorded last year in the various occupational training courses was 51 percent, with a slight rise over the achievement recorded in 1984, which was 44 percent.

He added that another factor with a negative effect on the achievement reached during the 1985 academic year relates to the present difficulties that our country is facing, marked by a shortage of products on the market.

Plan for 1986

Discussing the main tasks to be accomplished during the current school year, that official emphasized that it has been impossible to stipulate the percentage of academic achievement to be attained, because the lack of instructors, particularly in the business course, has appeared as an unsolvable difficulty, at least for the present.

Enrique Gomez explained: "During 1985, we had to improvise some instructors to teach subjects outside their field of specialization, in an attempt to minimize the lack of teachers in certain basic subjects."

Halfway in the ceremony, five students from that educational establishment were honored for having been outstanding in their studies during the 1985 school year.

The aforementioned students, taking different courses (between the first and third years) received as an incentive some educational materials consisting of books in basic subjects, and the right to take meals in the school's boarding center, and also an exemption from the payment of monthly fees in the student residence itself as well as matriculation fees at the school.

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MOZAMBIQUE

NEW UNIVERSITY OFFERS COURSES IN EDUCATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Mar 86 p 8

[Text] The Superior Teacher-Training Institute, the first institution of its kind in the country, with the status of a university, which was founded in December of last year for the primary purpose of training teachers and technicians in the various sectors and special fields of education and instruction, will go into operation this year with the opening of our schools, namely, those of teacher training and psychology, languages, history and geography, and mathematics and physics, and the respective courses leading to a certificate, with the exception of the school of languages. The academic year begins next July, while the enrollments will be processed from 2 to 20 June, as the vice minister of education, Joao Carlos Beirao, disclosed at a meeting with NOTICIAS.

At the present time, the educational agencies are engaged in creating material and technical conditions aimed at providing the new higher educational establishment with the minimal requirements necessary for its full operation. Meanwhile, there are plans to start within a short time the acceptance of enrollments for the courses for certificates in teacher training and psychology, history and geography, and mathematics and physics, with which the ISP will begin.

The courses to be offered at the institute are intended to prepare teachers for instruction in two subjects for grades eight through 12. According to the Ministry of Education, from the start of the classes, the courses combine three components which determine the professional profile of the future teacher: the teacher training, theoretical and practice teaching components. The courses will last 4 or 5 years, depending on the specifications of each one.

In addition to the certification in teacher training and psychology, history and geography, and mathematics and physics, the Superior Teacher Training Institute will also give specialized courses in the teaching of Portuguese and Portuguese-language literature, English, and literature in that language, chemistry and biology, and political education and history. These courses will be introduced gradually based upon the development capacity of the institute itself.

To afford a complete training in the theoretical and practical areas, the Superior Teacher Training Institute will operate as an annex school on the

secondary and pre-university levels, wherein the students preparing for certificates may engage in practice teaching and apprenticeship.

What the New Institution Is

The Superior Teacher Training Institute is an institution of higher learning expressly intended for training educational technicians and teachers for secondary and intermediate schools. It was founded in keeping with the general guidelines for educational development, based on the perspective of the national educational system.

The ministerial charter which created this institution maintains that: "The training of teachers with solid political, ideological, scientific and technical, educational-psychological, and methodological qualifications is the essential requisite for raising the quality of education and academic achievement in the context of the country's economic and social development."

It is incumbent on the Superior Teacher Training Institute to offer higher-level courses in the fields of the humanities, science, art, education and school administration, and also to develop scientific research, particularly in the field of education, and to back the primary, secondary, and pre-university schools from a teacher-training standpoint.

The courses for certificates to be given, either on a day or night schedule, must be aimed at training educational technicians and teachers for the subsystems in general education, adult education, and teacher training, as well as for the general subjects in the technical-occupational educational subsystem.

For the purpose of attaining these goals, and carrying out other specific assignments, the Superior Teacher Training Institute, also known by the initials ISP, will be organized into schools which, in turn, will be structured as departments (subject groups).

In a university (in this instance, at an ISP), the schools are educational, research and extension units which are assigned in particular to offer higher-level courses that have been (legally) determined for them, and also to foster scientific research in the areas associated with them.

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CSO: 3442/152

MOZAMBIQUE

FIRST STUDENTS GRADUATE IN HOTEL SCIENCE FIELD

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Feb 86 p 8

[Text] A total of 50 out of the 60 students who enrolled last year in the courses (the first ones) in restaurant-bar, floors (lodging), reception, and cooling recently completed their training at the Andalucia School-Hotel in Maputo, after 12 months of instruction under the direction of Spanish technicians. Some of these recently trained individuals were selected to take courses in educational methodology so as to become instructors in this field, and others were chosen for the course for hotel keepers (managers), a specialty to be introduced for the first time this year in that establishment.

Meanwhile, it is planned to start a course this March for future cadres in this field. The administrators of that center are of the opinion that the new cadres are equipped to introduce new dynamics into this area, considered a key one for the resumption of tourism in our country; while at the same time the people will begin to better understand that hotel management is an occupation with a future in Mozambique.

According to specialists, Mozambique has a potential and a tradition for the development and expansion of tourism, ranging from the presence of good beaches, a pleasant climate, and conditions for hunting and fishing to others. Endowed with these natural qualities, our country has the minimal requisites for paying the proper heed to this area so that, within a short time, this industry may become one of the most important sources of attraction for foreign exchange.

According to Antonio Elores Senti, general director of the School-Hotel, the raw material for the development of tourism need not be imported. What is required is the training of cadres who will later ensure the operation of the various hotel units, the heart of tourism.

There are, in fact, African countries with a tourist tradition, and many of their economies rely on its utilization, or have it as one of their main backers. There are the examples of the islands of Mauritius and Seychelles, and Zimbabwe, Malawi, Lesotho, Swaziland, Egypt, Kenya, and others.

Working to Improve the School

One of the greatest concerns of the administrators of the School-Hotel is to improve conditions, both materially and in terms of human resources, as well as the service rendered to clients (the School-Hotel serves the public, although with some limitations).

The next goal set by the management of that complex is the purchase and subsequent installation of air conditioning equipment in the rooms.

With the receipts from the work done there it has already been possible to purchase a vehicle and a power generator. Up until 3 months ago, the School-Hotel was using leased vans to carry its goods, thereby spending large amounts of money.

Ministries 'Stifling' the Hotel

However, some unpleasant incidents have arisen in the course of the work done by the School-Hotel, some of which have even been "stifling" the establishment. Among other problems confronted are debts contracted by state agencies, which never remembered to pay them.

At the present time, certain ministries owe debts to the hotel exceeding 2.5 million meticals. They now owe more than 6 million; which, to a certain extent, has jeopardized the existence of that unit.

To prevent the danger of failure that the hotel was experiencing, its management decided to pay all the credit service, moving thereafter to collect on the service rendered in advance.

This position made it possible to improve the economic situation of the establishment itself, while at the same time also improving the service rendered, particularly the variety of meals offered to guests and to clients in general.

At the present time, Andalucia is one of the most patronized hotels, not only because it knows how to treat people with refinement and concern, but mainly because of the quality of the "menu" offered.

Lack of Initiative Worries Technicians

One of the questions posed by the Spanish technicians who will be heading various courses at that establishment this year is related to the lack of initiative among the students. They do only what they are ordered to do.

Another point noted by our interviewees is associated with the problem of the female students attending the lodging (floor) course. According to the management, one of the major problem faced there is related to the wave of pregnancies that has started to appear on a mass scale.

The respective general director remarked that, nevertheless, despite this situation, the hotel has not yet had any problems in connection with the clients.

Provided with excellent facilities for accommodation, the School-Hotel has the capacity to house 120 students when fully operative. The courses given there are attended, in principle, by individuals who have completed the ninth grade.

It has 56 rooms, including eight suites, and has a working population (students) aged between 18 and 26 years.

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CSO: 3442/153

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC DEPARTMENT ON FOOD PRODUCTION--The meeting of the Economic Department of the party's Provincial Committee in Maputo, which concluded yesterday, expressed the view that there must be an even greater redoubling of the efforts to mobilize and organize the population into communal villages and production associations, in order to overcome the many difficulties which still prevail, caused by the natural disasters and the war. The meeting, which noted with satisfaction the enormous popular engagement in the action to defend the fatherland and to combat famine, recommended the intensification of the progress in small projects to meet the people's immediate needs, and also an increase in small industries that will afford a substantial improvement in the peasants' lives. Daniel Litsuri, head of the Provincial Committee's Economic Department, stated on this occasion that the meeting had enabled all the participants to realize that a major effort has been expended to solve the population's problems, but that, thus far, it is still evident that much remains to be done. However, he added: "It encourages us to note that, despite all the difficulties, the population is still steadfast and determined to overcome all the obstacles facing us." Yesterday morning, the participants paid a visit to two agricultural and livestock cooperatives in the city, namely, the 16 de Junho and the Kenneth Kaunda. Based on the overall opinion, these visits were very productive, and afforded a useful exchange of views. Heads of production cooperatives from four districts of Maputo Province participated in this meeting. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Feb 86 p 8] 2909

CASHEW MARKETING FIGURES--Our reporter was recently told by Abdul Bachir Calu, a district warehouse operator and member of the cashew nut marketing coordinating commission in the Manjacaze area of Gaza, that over 1,600 tons of cashew nuts have already been marketed and removed to the "Mozambique Cashew" processing plant located in Manjacaze. Commenting on the manner in which this has been progressing, our interviewee said that the production during the current harvest season has been the best in the past 8 years, inasmuch as the first layer of growth, which is normally lost, was saved this year; and, despite a series of difficulties, specifically, the late arrival of foods and the lack of cloth, the district has already marketed over 1,600 tons, compared with the 1,400 tons associated with the goal assigned for the current campaign. He said: "If we are supplied satisfactorily, we shall expend efforts to attain nearly 2,000 tons this year." There is still a lack of petroleum and edible oil, as well as cleaning products. We were able to note these situations, which have severely affected the campaign at various marketing stations, on a tour of the areas considered to be key ones in the district, namely, Macuacua, Chiducuané, Laranjeiras, and Chalala. We saw several dozen people organized, awaiting the

8 April 1986

barter operation. We also noted that certain peasants, such as those from the Macuacua area, were bringing carts, sometimes carrying from 500 to 800 kilograms of nuts. However, they ended up returning with the nuts, because there were no products or goods that interested them. We also saw the same thing in the Chiducua area, located just 100 kilometers from the headquarters of Manjacaze district. One measure adopted by the dealers was the agreement made with the peasants to have the latter keep the nuts until products and goods showed up at the stations. One of the innovations introduced in this campaign was the creation of a temporary warehouse in the Madender area, as a means of backing the over 40 stations existing in that coastal area, in turn allowing for supply and removal. The district has experienced immense difficulties in this area, because there are no four-wheel hauling vehicles to penetrate the interior sections. However, many of the district's dealers reaffirmed their intention of participating in this campaign, provided the minimal conditions for its success are created. The Manjacaze warehouse operator told our reporter that this year the district offered 1,000 kilograms of cashew nuts selected for the planting of new areas in the district of Guija, in Gaza. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Mar 86 p 3] 2909

YUGOSLAV JOINT COMMISSION MEETS--Yesterday in Maputo, talks began in the first session of the joint Mozambican-Yugoslav commission which will last until 8 March. At the official opening of the talks, our country's minister of mineral resources, Abdul Magid Osman, who is also chairman of the commission representing the Mozambican side, declared: "This session of the joint commission materializes our leaders' effort to raise the cooperation to a higher level, reaching the level already attained in the political relations." The Mozambican minister also added that the work carried out by the Yugoslav cooperants in the various sectors of the country's economic existence has afforded success in the cooperation between the two countries. The Yugoslav minister of industry and energy is, in turn, chairman of the joint commission representing the Yugoslav side. Rade Pavlovic, who has been in Maputo since yesterday morning, described the political relations between his country and Mozambique as "gratifyingly good." Rade Pavlovic remarked: "It is with great pleasure that we are in Mozambique to discuss the ways of developing the cooperation between our two socialist, nonaligned countries." During its stay in Mozambique, the Yugoslav delegation will visit sectors of the country's economic activity, with the participation of Yugoslav technicians, and will also pay visits to sectors of historical and cultural interest. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Mar 86 p 1] 2909

ROMANIAN VISIT--The president of the Romanian Foreign Trade Bank, Nicolae Eremia, has been in Maputo since yesterday. The visit, made at the invitation of the governor of the Bank of Mozambique, Prakash Ratilal, is aimed at establishing an agreement on financial mechanisms. This agreement is intended to implement the existing projects between our country and Romania, with major emphasis on the project involving the 400,000 hectares. This latter project is being carried out in the provinces of Cabo Delgado and Niassa, and its purpose is to raise agricultural and livestock production. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Feb 86 p 1] 2909

SEMINAR ON FISCAL POLICY--The sixth national seminar on the execution of fiscal policy has been under way in Maputo since yesterday, with the participation of officials from the finance departments of the country's 28 fiscal areas. The initiation of the meeting's activities was directed by the vice minister of finance, Eneas Comiche, who made an assessment of fiscal year 1985 in his address. The vice minister of finance cited the occurrence of natural disasters and attacks directed against us from abroad as having contributed to the

8 April 1986

deterioration of the national economy. In this connection, he noted that the lowest production levels since independence were reached in 1985; which has had negative effects on the people's standard of living. Eneas Comiche added: "This economic and financial crisis constitutes a challenge for each one of us to redouble the vigilance against the enemy and to participate in reinforcing the ranks of the Armed Forces." As the vice minister of finance remarked, the decline in economic activity during 1985 has had negative effects on the collection of state budget revenue. A sizable reduction in the consumer tax revenue also took place because of the cuts in production which occurred. Eneas Comiche observed, in this regard, that there was also a decline in collections in the categories of taxes on business firms, in comparison with 1984, resulting not only from the reduction in economic activity, but also from the lack of capacity for procuring the surpluses generated. As that official disclosed, the cut in state revenue could have been minimized by greater efficiency in collecting, and better and more timely tax inspection, as well as by the application of penalties to violators. Another factor that may have contributed to the aforementioned situation is the increased speculation resulting from the diversion of goods; because the latter activity hampers control. Eneas Comiche cited the need for the responsible sectors of the Ministry of Finance to redouble their efforts to ensure fulfillment of the programs established by the People's Assembly, associated with the revenue for this year. The vice minister of finance added: "This demonstrates the responsibility borne by us to ensure that the defined objectives are implemented. On that basis, this seminar should reflect on what must be done in each fiscal area, so as to enable us to exceed the planned revenue procurement." [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Feb 86 p 1] 2909

UK FIRM EXPANDS--MAPUTO--Lonrho, the British corporation with extensive interests in Africa, is to take over the management of Maputo's Polana Hotel. The Portuguese hotel company, Estoril Sol, has been running it for the past two years. The director of Mozambique's Government tourist office, Mr Antonio Chan, told the official news agency, AIM, that the government was negotiating the establishment of a joint company with Lonrho to operate the Polana. According to reports here, the joint company is expected to take over the management of other hotels and tourist complexes, including the large but still unfinished Four Seasons Hotel on the Maputo beachfront and tourist facilities on the island of Santa Carolina. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 17 Mar 86 p 4] /12828

CSO: 3400/1322

TANZANIA

PLANS TO REVIVE CASHEW NUT PRODUCTION UNDER WAY

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 17 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] A Crop researchers' seminar in Arusha has recommended rehabilitation of existing cashewnut plantations, establishing new ones, ensuring good management and setting up a better marketing and pricing system to revive the crop.

The Co-ordinator of the Mt-wara-based National cashew Research Programme, Ndugu H. Shomari, told the seminar that there was urgent need to restore all the neglected good husbandry practices, to establish new plantations near homesteads and to motivate peasants, Shihata reported.

Ndugu Shomari identified the ageing of cashew trees, diseases, adverse weather conditions, poor management, bush fires, low producer prices, population shift and marketing problems as the major causes of the declining cashewnut production.

He said cashewnut production, which increased steadily until 1973/74 when a record 145,000 tonnes was harvested, began to decline since 1974/75 and only 3,701 tonnes were realized last year.

The cashew plantations were quite old he said, adding that in 1981, the average age of the trees was 19 years while a tree reached maximum production between eight and twelve years.

"Bush fires are used to open up new fields, but they easily run out of control and spread to cashew trees and other cultivated fields", Ndugu Shomari pointed out.

He said official prices paid to producers stagnated for ten years remaining less than 2/- a kilo from 1970 to 1980.

Marketing problems, Ndugu Shomari said, began since the seventies when the Cashewnut Authority of Tanzania (CATA) was entrusted with the purchases of the raw nuts something which was being done by the co-operative unions.

CATA at that time, he said, faced a number of problems ranging from lack of transport to the availability of funds at the right time.

/12828

CSO: 3400/1325

TANZANIA

BRIEFS

TSS LAUNCHED--Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) has urged all oppressed peoples in Africa and the world over to continue struggling against imperialism and its allies to ensure justice to mankind. A member of the Central Committee of the Party National Executive Committee (NEC) Lt. Col. Andrew Shija, made the call yesterday when officially launching the Tanzania-Sahrawi Solidarity Committee (TSSC) at the Institute of Finance Management (IFM) in Dar es Salaam, Shihata reported. Saving Tanzanians under CCM always supported the liberation struggle in the world, Lt. Col. Shija noted that the struggle should continue to its logical conclusion and expressed delight that the struggling peasants and workers, including those of Western Sahara, had done a commendable job in this regard. The Committee elected an NEC member Daniel OleNjoolay its Chairman, and a Shihata journalist, Makwaia Kuhenga, its Secretary-General. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 17 Feb 86 p 1]/12828

TSSC RALLY--The recently formed Tanzania Sahrawi Solidarity Committee (TSSC)-- is to hold a public rally on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the proclamation of Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic (SADR), today at the Institute of Finance Management in Dar es Salaam. According to a press release issued by the Chairman of TSSC, Ndugu Ole Njoolay, the rally will be addressed by Deputy Secretary General of the Tanzania Youth Organisation (Vijana) and MP, Ndugu Pascal Mabiti. TSSC is expected to give a brief statement on the current situation of the struggle in SADR including a film show and various books about the struggle. [Text][Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 27 Feb 86 p 3]/12828

CSO: 3400/1325

ZAMBIA

HEAVY RAINS CUT OFF DISTRICT, RELIEF FOOD MAROONED

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 17 Feb 86 p 3

[Text]

ABOUT 1,300 bags of maize destined for famine stricken areas of Chief Undi, Chibale, Mulilo and Chifunda in Chama are marooned at the boma as many bridges have been washed away by heavy rains.

This was disclosed by a Chama District Council officer who went to Chipata to seek transport from the office of the permanent secretary.

The officer said his council had no trucks to deliver the maize and feared that the food, donated by the World Food Programme, would go to waste if not delivered on time.

He also disclosed that Chama boma had been completely cut off from the rest of the district because of heavy rains that have washed away many bridges.

And relief food deliveries to Luano Valley which were suspended late last year because of lack proper vehicles and fuel have been resumed.

Mkushi District Council senior administrative officer Mr Ernest Mwansa said his team had visited Senior Chief Mboroma and delivered 180 bags of maize and 20 bags of beans.

He said the team also delivered 48 bags of maize and 40 bags of beans in Chief Chembe's area while at Chibika, people received 159 bags of maize and 127 bags of beans.

Mr Mwansa said his team had not yet reached Ching'ombe and Mbosha because the roads were still bad. The team would now try to reach the two places using Chief Shikabeta road in Lusaka Rural.

Mr Mwansa explained that Mbosha would receive 120 bags of maize and 105 bags of beans.

The food assistance to the famine stricken Luano Valley should continue until April when people would be in a position to feed themselves.

He observed that maize in the Luano Valley was doing very well this year but that farmers had complained of lack of fertilizer.

Meanwhile, Mumbwa District Council has appealed to the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources to release Kapyanga Forest Reserve so it can be used for agriculture.

The council which has been negotiating for the release of the land for some

years has called for a review of the issue.

Area Governor Mr Raphael Mapulanga said this following a complaint raised by a farmer Mr Dominic Muntanga that villagers in Kapyanga ward were short of land.

Ward chairman Mr Patrick Chikopa also supported the complaint which was brought to light when Central Province political secretary Mr Franklin Malawo addressed a meeting of ward officials at

Mvumbe Primary School.

•A severe famine in Chiefs Chitoshi and Mukupa Kaoma areas in Mporokoso is forcing some people to live only on beans and water.

The most affected area is Nkandabana, some 50 kilometres north of Luwingu.

Headmaster of Mvumbe Primary School Cosmas Chisanga confirmed that villagers are starving in Chiefs Chitoshi and Mukupa Kaoma. — ZANA.

/12851

CSO: 3400/1274

ZAMBIA

GOVERNMENT PLANS TO IMPORT MAIZE TO COVER EXPECTED SHORTFALL

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] THE Government is to import one million bags of maize to cover this year's shortfall, Prime Minister Musokotwane announced yesterday.

He said although the estimated shortfall would be about 800,000 bags, the Government had taken contingency steps to import one million bags so there was no shortage.

After a tour of the Zambia National Service (ZNS) farm near Lusaka International Airport, Mr Musokotwane said people should not worry about the imminent shortfall because measures had been taken to avert a shortage.

The Government was studying a report compiled by officials who visited Malawi and Zimbabwe recently to gather data on how to effectively cope with the problem of crop haulage.

Mr Musokotwane said the Government was keen to find out how countries like Malawi managed to haul 20 million bags of maize to safety without problems such as those Zambia faced every marketing season.

Zambia sent the team of Government officials to learn and take the necessary remedial measures.

The Prime Minister said the contingency monitoring committee on crop haulage was holding consultations in readiness for this year's exercise.

Mr Musokotwane praised the ZNS farm management for working hard.

He recalled that when he last visited the farm in 1983 in his capacity as minister of Youth and Sport, he voiced concern about an apparent poor performance but was now happy that the situation had improved.

Zambia was having grave economic hardships which could only be solved if people worked hard on the land and in various other spheres.

Mr Musokotwane was impressed to learn that the farm was not only operating viably but also capable of repaying money loaned to it for agricultural expansion.

He was accompanied on the tour by Lusaka Province Member of the Central Committee Mr Bautis Kapulu, Defence Minister General Malimba Masheke, permanent secretary Mr Phineas Musukwa and provincial political secretaries Mr Fenwick Chifunda and Mr Donald Sadoki.

/12851

CSO: 3400/1274

ZAMBIA

LOW POLICE MORALE BLAMED ON POOR TRAINING, PAY, EQUIPMENT

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Feb 86 p 7

[Text]

POLICE officers are frustrated because of lack of incentives, poor accommodation and low salaries.

This is contained in the 1986 Economic Review and Annual Plan compiled by the National Commission for Development Planning which also says the crime rate in Zambia has been rising since 1981.

Reviewing the performance of the Government administrative services which includes the Ministry of Home Affairs under which the Zambia Police falls, the report says officers were thrown into the field to tackle prominent crimes like armed robberies, house break-ins thefts, stock thefts and frauds at places of work.

"The officers have been unable to combat these crimes because the police force is not adequately provided with transport and modern equipment and policemen are not trained in modern methods of combating crime."

It says police officers were frustrated because of lack of incentives, poor accommodation and low salaries.

On the prison service, the report notes that it was faced with a shortage of staff and prisoners accommodation to cope with the rising number of inmates.

In 1983, there were 9,000 prisoners for 206 prison officers. In 1984 the prison population rose to 10,000 and the number of prison officers remained the same.

On the immigration department the report notes that the influx of aliens into Zambia was increasing while the department financial resources and manpower was static.

"As a result the department is faced with problems of controlling the increasing influx of aliens entering Zambia."

It notes that in 1982 the number of deportees was 11,902 and the department had a staff establishment of 574. In 1984 the number rose to 13,646 while the staffing position remained the same.

"Manpower is overstretched. In terms of workload because the same number of staff is handling an increasing workload each year."

On the operations of the national registration department, the report says the decentralisation of the service was done haphazardly and its establishment remained static despite the increasing volume of work.

"The shortage of staff has affected the decentralisation of services of

passport and citizenship office. Further the shortage of staff has caused delays in issuing travel documents and passports. Provincial offices in Kasama, Mansa and Solwezi could not be opened because of a shortage of staff," the report adds.

On the operations of the Special Investigations Team for Economy and Trade (SITET), the report says as long as the economy does not improve, wide-scale economic offences were likely to continue.

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CSO: 3400/1274

SOUTH AFRICA

TREURNICHT WARNS OF THREAT OF 'WHITE LIBERALS'

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 2 Mar 86 p 14

[Article by Ian Gray: "Beware: Wit Gevaar!"]

[Text]

A NEW political threat is facing South Africa — Wit Gevaar!

Not Rooi Gevaar, not Swart Gevaar but Wit Gevaar, says Conservative Party leader Dr Andries Treurnicht. And the new "white danger" poses a bigger threat to whites than communists or blacks, he told a mass CP rally in Potgietersrus this week.

White liberals — and in Dr Treurnicht's estimate that includes everyone outside of the CP and the INP — are those who have *hens-opped*, those who say, for instance, that Chief Buthelezi would make a better president than Nelson Mandela.

In his speech Dr Treurnicht also made these points:

- "There is a movement in South Africa that won't be stopped, a movement against reform that we do not want."

- The removal of influx control would lead to black domination.

- "God divided the nations of the earth so you don't allow your nation to be swallowed by another."

- "Stop apologising for being white; stand up like men."

- Quoting N P van Wyk Louw he warned: "If you enslave a proud nation, revolt (*opstand*) becomes its duty."

Dr Treurnicht said white liberals "are in Parliament, in the media; they are a danger to the future of South Africa.

"President Botha is committed to power-sharing but this has not made anyone happy. Tutu is not happy, Buthelezi is not happy and Pik Botha (after being repudiated by the President) sits surly in Parliament (*met 'n dik mond*).

"And make no mistake, Pik Botha was dead right when he said there could be a black president in South Africa. He was simply drawing a conclusion from what President Botha has been saying."

The new Lion of the North, speaking in a Nationalist constituency that borders on his own and, which, according to a life-long Nationalist in Potgietersrus, will fall to the CP if ever it were contested, drew repeated cries of "Skande!" as he detailed the Government's reform programme.

"But there is a movement in South Africa that won't be stopped, a movement against reform that we do not want. This is not reformation, it is deformation. It is time for a new South Africa."

He claimed that President Botha's new dispensation, offering blacks both homeland and South African citizenship, would lead to not "one man, one vote" but "one black, two votes".

The removal of influx control, he said, would lead to black domination through local management councils, regional councils and eventually Parliament.

"P W Botha stands for equal opportunity. That means anyone can become an Administrator, Director-General of a department, Chief of the Army, Commissioner of Police, even Foreign Minister — which would, of course, bring about certain advantages overseas," he said —

and his speech was peppered with jibes aimed at the President and P. W. Botha.

He made it clear that an in-power CP would talk to black leaders — "on the basis that here is a historically established nation with its own right to survive".

/12851

CSO: 3400/1303

SOUTH AFRICA

IDEOLOGY OF CONSERVATIVE NORTHERN TRANSVAALERS DESCRIBED

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 2 Mar 86 p 14

[Article by Ian Gray: "it's Where P W Dare Not Hold an Election"]

[Text]

VOORTREKKER Street runs right through the heart of Potgietersrus. The spirit of Hendrik Potgieter and his son Piet, after whom the town was renamed in 1858 to commemorate his death in the expedition against Chief Makapan, lives on.

So does that of Paul Kruger, who distinguished himself in the same battle and went on to become President of the Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek.

They are an independent people, these Northern Transvaalers, and conservative. Change comes slowly and reluctantly to them. They cling to the old values which drove Potgieter and the other Voortrekkers to leave the English-ruled Cape Colony 150 years ago.

And it's here in the Waterberg and the Soutpansberg that Dr Andries Treurnicht's Conservative Party has its power-base.

But don't for a minute imagine that these conservatives are the black-draped, top-hatted characters so beloved by cartoonists.

They are a concerned, God-fearing people determined to hold on to what has been theirs for five generations — and in the case of the youngsters, from school pupils to young married couples, determined to

win back what they feel the National Party is taking away from them.

Schoolgirl Marianne van der Merwe, on behalf of the youth of the constituency, proposed a motion — carried unanimously — that called on Dr Treurnicht and the CP "to return to our generation what has been taken away from us."

They are not out of step, it's the "Cape liberals" — President Botha's camp followers — who are. And while the President might claim, as he reportedly did to Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, that he had the support of 80 percent of the country's whites, his support here is waning fast.

This week Dr Treurnicht attracted a crowd close on 2 000 at a protest meeting — "a much bigger crowd than any Nat all the way up to P W Botha could attract right now," a lifelong Nationalist told me afterwards.

"In fact, P W would be wise not to campaign in these parts. He can right off Potgietersrus in any election. This is Conservative country."

For *Conservative* read *Afrikaans-speaker*. English-speakers are generally lumped with the rest of the category labelled "Wit Gevaar" by Dr Treurnicht — and that includes everyone outside the CP and

the HNP.

Said Conservative MPC Jan Homan in his opening speech: "Members of the CP are among the finest people ever created by the English."

But all the humour is not barbed. Said Mr Homan when he welcomed the party leader: "Dr Treurnicht is blooming tonight. Perhaps it's because of

the new parliamentary salaries."

Of course, Dr Treurnicht was quick to point out the CP had immediately opposed the new scales and added a quote from a newspaper report that said: "Recession is when your neighbour loses his job; depression is when you lose your job; recovery is when P W loses *his* job."

/12851

CSO: 3400/1303

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

WHITE SOLDIER DIES IN CELL--Maputo, Tuesday--An imprisoned white South African national serviceman, Craig Eksteen, has been found dead in his cell, reports South Africa's Capital radio monitored in Maputo yesterday. The 20-year-old serviceman was arrested on Thursday night at his home in Johannesburg for allegedly being absent without leave (Awol). The radio says Mr Eksteen apparently hanged himself. Since the acceleration of popular mass upsurges in racist South Africa, there have been increasing disciplinary problems inside the conscript army, and a substantial number of white youths have fled the country to avoid military service. Those arrested for military offences are usually sentenced to long terms in prison or kept in detention barracks, notorious for their maltreatment of prisoners. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Feb 86 p 2] /12851

CSO: 3400/1303

SOUTH AFRICA

LABOR TENSION SIMMERS IN KWANDEBELE'S INDUSTRIAL CENTER

Incentives Available At Ekandustria

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 17 Mar 86 p 7

[Article by Sheryl Raine]

[Text]

The kwaNdebele National Development Corporation (KNDC) aims to encourage, plan, finance, co-ordinate, promote and carry out the development of the self-governing homeland of kwaNdebele, and has been closely involved in building Ekandustria.

This industrial deconcentration point, 17 km outside Bronkhorstspuit, 100 km from Johannesburg and 55 km from Pretoria, has a number of attractions.

The incentives available to industrialists at Ekandustria are substantial. They include:

- A R35-a-month subsidy for every worker for seven years.
- Fixed factory rental for 10 years coupled with a subsidy worth 25 percent on actual construction and land cost.
- An interest subsidy of 25 percent, housing subsidy for key personnel of all races of 20 percent (ordinary labourers excluded).
- Relocation allowance of up to R500 000.
- Tender preferences on Government contracts of 4 percent.

● Training incentives at the discretion of the SA Government.

● Water costs 35c a kl and electricity R10 a kVA and 2c a kWh.

South Africa's labour laws do not apply to the area, and this has been an added incentive in the case of some businesses which have relocated.

However, recent rumbles of labour tension have prompted the KNDC to advise industrialists to establish worker committees to communicate with their workers. But the KNDC cannot enforce any recommendation.

A KNDC spokesman referred to a stayaway by virtually the entire Ekandustria workforce on February 20, as the work of agitators and intimidators. The local police, who were called in to disperse strikers, attributed it to the African National Congress.

The KNDC's labour relations officer has warned that Ekandustria workers' wages are too low, that the situation is dangerous and volatile. The workers are soft targets for would-be agitators, he says. He hopes the kwaNdebele Government will,

after independence, introduce labour laws to protect workers.

There is evidence that, even though South African trade unions are discouraged from operating in the region, at least one, the SA Allied Workers Union, is already handing out membership forms.

There are now 45 businesses in operation in Ekandustria and 52 factories have been completed. The number of people employed in Ekandustria and nearby Siyabuswa, totals 2 500, but when present factories are working at their full capacity, there will be 5 600 job opportunities.

The KNDC is building a further 15 factories in Ekandustria and is planning 30 more on 36 ha of 214 ha still to be developed.

Labour-intensive factories are favoured and recipients of subsidies are carefully screened.

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 17 Mar 86 p 7

[Article by Sheryl Raine]

[Text]

About 15 months ago, Mark Y and his father moved the family factory from the Reef to set up business in sparkling new premises in Ekandustria.

Since coming to the area, the business has expanded and is profitable. It employs 150 workers but attendance has dropped in recent months to about 70.

Wages vary from R25 a week for unskilled people to R150 a week for skilled key personnel. The company also has a bonus scheme.

Mark explains why he decided to move. "We moved to get away from trade unions and to benefit from the incentives offered to businesses moving here," he says.

"You can't believe how strong the unions are on the Reef. It was one of our chief motives for moving. Some unions are peaceful and you can talk to them. Other breakaway unions are impossible."

Labour costs have not risen one cent, even though the company employs 70 more people than when it was on the Reef.

There have been teething problems. Training unskilled labour has been a big task. And now newer factories are "poaching" semi-skilled staff from the older, established industries for a few rand extra a week.

There are political tensions in the region. In recent weeks there has been a one-day stayaway and threats of more industrial action.

"My workers know that if they strike they'll be fired," says Mark.

The company employs about four key skilled personnel imported from Johannesburg.

"We had a policy when we moved that no-one would be fired. All were welcome to come with us, but it costs R16 to R17 a week just to get here and most of our people were not prepared to travel. The majority of our key black staff now live in Ekangala.

"We encourage workers' committees in the factory to facilitate communication but we find they don't really work.

"A week ago the workers demanded more money. I told them I'd give them a month to prove that they were capable of increased production and said I would then consider more money. So far there has not been an improvement in production. They just don't understand productivity. I know these things take time."

● Names and identities have been omitted to prevent the possibility of victimisation.

KWANDEBELE



Johannesburg THE STAR in English 17 Mar 86 p 7

[Article by Sheryl Raine]

[Text]

Early each morning, Mary X scurries to a bus stop in the bush, boards a bus and travels 60 dusty kilometres from her small hut in Kwaggafontein, kwaNdebele, to work in the new industrial jewel of Ekandustria.

Her bus fare costs her R10,60 a week. Her wages as an unskilled worker, competing for work with thousands of unemployed, are R25 a week. She is left with R14,40 a week (R57,60 a month) after spending 46 hours a week at her work bench.

A bag of mielie meal costs R8,50. There is little left for her three children. Savings remain a remote dream. Her husband is unemployed.

Some of her colleagues are luckier. They earn R35 or more a week. Skilled colleagues in key jobs earn as much as R200 a week and can afford to live in the new model township of Ekangala, a few kilometres from the Ekandustria factory gates. Some have been transferred from Johannesburg with all expenses paid. But key personnel are in the minority at Ekandustria.

Mary says there is no morally defensible argument which can explain her low wages. She cannot accept the argument that a pitifully low wage is better than no wage at all. She says employers should pay what they can afford to pay, not a unilaterally-defined going rate.

NO LABOUR PROTECTION

For her there is no such thing as a statutory minimum wage, trade unions talking of a "living wage", wage negotiations, formal grievance procedures or employment codes.

In Ekandustria the relatively enlightened labour dispensation of South Africa has not penetrated.

This industrial deconcentration point, outside Bronkhorstspuit, is scheduled for incorporation into kwaNdebele soon. According to a kwaNdebele Development Corporation (KNDC) official, it is at present in transition between South Africa and kwaNdebele. Only if the homeland government introduces its own labour laws will people like Mary have any form of statutory protection.

The KNDC has recommended to the kwaNdebele government that it introduce regulations to improve labour practices.

INHERITED LAWS

In kwaNdebele, the following labour legislation, inherited from South Africa, is in operation: The Black Labour Relations Act of 1953 (which was repealed by South Africa in 1981), the Wage Act of 1957 (which excludes wage determinations but does empower the homeland government to establish a wage board and make its own determinations) and most of South Africa's labour laws up to 1981, excluding welfare and wage provisions.

● Names and identities have been omitted to prevent the possibility of victimisation.

SOUTH AFRICA

BOPHUTHATSWANA POLICE ACCUSED OF BRUTALITY TOWARD DETAINEES

Archbishop Heads Protest

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 11 Mar 86 p 15

[Article by Jo-Anne Collinge]

[Text]

Affidavits alleging more than 50 incidents of torture and assault by Bophuthatswana police stationed at Garankuwa, with colour pictures of alleged sjambok and wire whip wounds, were placed in the hands of Mmabatho Supreme Court judge Mr EAT Smith this week.

President Lucas Mangope, Bophuthatswana's Minister of Law and Order, did not admit liability for the assaults. He and 10 other respondents, however, conceded a temporary order restraining the police from unlawful detention and assault.

At the head of the 13 people who brought the action was Pretoria's Catholic Archbishop, the Most Rev George Daniels, who explained his concern for Garankuwa, part of his diocese, in court papers.

"It appears members of the Bophuthatswana police stationed at Garankuwa are waging a campaign of intimidation of the local population, by their large-scale and apparently arbitrary detention, assaults and threats of detention and assault.

"The police seem to have identified as particular victims of their campaign of intimidation members of the Roman Catholic Church, members of trade unions, particularly the Metal and Allied Workers' Union, school children and youths and members of the public who find themselves caught up in the web of violence which has apparently become the fabric of life in Garankuwa," he said.

"The general pattern of the campaign of police intimidation

seems to be large-scale and arbitrary arrests. Those arrested are generally detained for only a few days, often without access to the outside world.

Very many are never charged with any offence and, judging from their interrogation and treatment in detention, are never even under suspicion or investigation for the commission of any particular offence.

"During their detention they are almost invariably brutally assaulted and abused."

The Archbishop alleged detainees were:

- Whipped with sjamboks, canes, batons and whips.
- Assaulted by hitting and kicking.

- Subjected to strenuous physical exercise.
- Maltreated by tyres being placed round their necks.
- Deprived of food, water and medical attention.
- Subject to various forms of humiliation, including verbal abuse and the forced removal of clothing.

Restrained victim

The Archbishop said two young women had made sworn affidavits claiming police had raped them.

He said photographs of the victims made it "apparent the wounds displayed must have been deliberately inflicted upon a restrained victim and could not have been inflicted in the course of lawful police duties".

Archbishop Daniel said among the affidavits were some by Catholics who alleged they had been singled out for additional assaults because of their faith. He claimed police had "callously" entered and damaged church property.

A hawker, Mr Stanford Rakgabele (25), alleged he was struck with a rifle butt on the head as he was arrested. Later, as he was dragged towards the police van, a policeman alleg-

edly "held the R 1 rifle like a bat and swung it at me. I covered my head with my hands and the rifle hit me on the left wrist and broke my wrist", he said.

He alleged he and a group of youths were assaulted in "a big room" on February 11.

"There were a large number of policemen in the room. They were armed with canes, sjamboks and whips. It appeared as if some kind of signal had been given because all of a sudden these policemen started to shout at us to take off our clothes. I took off my clothes and stood naked before the policemen who hit me with these weapons.

"I screamed in pain and tried to avoid the thrashing. However, there were too many

policemen and I was hit extremely hard. Blood was all over the place as it poured from my wounds and also the wounds of other youths who were being thrashed. The sound was too terrible as children screamed and cried.

"The policemen appeared to have lost all control as they shouted, kicked and hit us. I noticed a number of youths lying motionless on the floor, much blood pouring from the wounds on their buttocks and backs."

The other affidavits make similar allegations. Some detainees alleged they were so badly assaulted they could not walk into court. One man was admitted to the intensive care unit of a Johannesburg hospital with renal failure, allegedly caused by the beating.

Mawu Blames Government

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 11 Mar 86 p 15

[Article by Mike Siluma]

[Text]

The Metal and Allied Workers' Union (Mawu) has blamed the Government for alleged assaults on Garankuwa residents by Bophuthatswana police.

The union's Transvaal secretary, Mr Moses Mayekiso, told a Press conference at Mawu's Johannesburg headquarters last night that the union viewed the arrest and assault of people in Garankuwa and other parts of Bophuthatswana as a product of South Africa's homeland system.

He said: "We regard as very serious the situation where the Bophuthatswana authorities are opposed to any union activity and the mere wearing of a union T-shirt can lead to assault and even death."

Union member Mr Andrew Molepyane spent two weeks in hospital after an attack.

Mawu has many members living in Bophuthatswana but working in the border industries. A member, Mr Jeremiah Moropa, was one of three people on whose behalf a habeas corpus order was successfully applied for at the weekend.

The conference came only hours after the Bophuthatswana Supreme Court granted an order prohibiting police from unlawfully detaining and assaulting residents.

The Catholic Archbishop of Pretoria, the Most Reverend George Daniel, who was the first applicant, was at the conference. Other applicants were union officials and assault victims.

It was alleged that most of those assaulted or arrested were Mawu members, parishioners of the Roman Catholic Church or students.

Archbishop Daniel claimed that police entered church

premises in Garankuwa and beat up church members. On hearing of the outcome of the court application, he said he was "very glad".

Union officials claimed, however, that Mr Moropa had been released only briefly then re-arrested for a court appearance tomorrow on a charge of obstructing justice.

The union warned it would not accept his continued detention and would consider civil action against the Bophuthatswana police.

Reiterating Mawu's (and other emergent unions') opposition to removals, they condemned alleged police assaults at Brits location where residents are resisting being removed to Bophuthatswana.

The union officials said what was happening in Bophuthatswana was experienced in other homelands in different forms.

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CSO: 3400/1321

SOUTH AFRICA

INFORMAL HOUSING PROGRAM LAUNCHED FOR BLACKS IN PORT ELIZABETH

Hopes To Ease Housing, Unemployment

Port Elizabeth WEEKEND POST in English 8 Mar 86 p 3

[Article by Kin Bentley]

[Text] Informal housing for blacks in Port Elizabeth looks set to ease two desperate problems--the housing crisis and unemployment.

For years the provision of housing has been neglected and today the backlog is daunting.

Only in the mid-1970s was the permanence of blacks in urban areas acknowledged by the Government.

But even after that psychological hurdle was overcome precious little was done. Eighty-five percent of the city's 26899 township houses pre-date 1970.

Mr Roger Matlock, regional chairman of the Urban Foundation, said this week there had been a marked decline in the number of houses being built.

A total of 5197 houses (19% of the current total) were built before 1950.

In the decade to 1960, 14354 or 54% of the total were built but this dropped to 3466 units (or 12%) in the 1960s, 2824 (or 11% in the 1970s), and only 1058 in the five years since 1980 which amounts to 4% of the total.

But Motherwell township could provide a solution--and it seems set to really take off this year.

Thousands of serviced sites have recently become available at Motherwell's Neighbourhood Unit (NU) One--at a time when township overcrowding is alarming.

Yet blacks seem reluctant to move to the area.

But, says the chief director of the East Cape Development Board, Mr Louis Koch, it is now about to take off.

"Administrative" delays in allocating NUL sites have been overcome.

Mr Koch said this week that of the 2277 sites at NUL--a site-and-service area--113 had been allocated, and 23 were currently occupied.

NU2, about the same size, was already fully occupied, he said.

He added that applications for the rest of the sites at NUL had been received, including from employers acting on behalf of their workers.

On the question of the 1300 families living at the emergency housing scheme adjacent to Motherwell, Mr Koch said they would be housed at Motherwell "as sites become available". They were moved from the flood plain of the Chatty River (Soweto) in 1983.

At the moment, however, he said, there were thousands of blacks born and bred in PE who would be given preference.

Mr Koch said the cost of a serviced site at Motherwell was R21.11. The residents at the emergency scheme, which is adjacent to Motherwell on a road reserve, pay R10 a site, but don't have the same services as at Motherwell.

Serviced sites at Motherwell contain a "wet-core"--a flush toilet and water tap--while at the emergency scheme, there are only communal water taps as well as bi-weekly sewerage disposal and weekly refuse removals.

Mr Koch said five other neighbourhood units were being serviced at the moment--with the next one due to be completed next month.

Asked whether blacks moving on to sites at Motherwell, who become unemployed and hence unable to afford the rent, could receive financial aid Mr Koch said they could apply for redemption from the "controlling body".

(The township is due to fall under the Ibhayi Town Council, which is not recognised by "progressive" organisations.)

Mr Koch said that he would not "commit" someone to staying in a place he couldn't afford to pay for, should he already have shelter.

The Town Clerk of Ibhayi, Mr R J Scholtz, said an estimated 16000 families currently living in informal squatter housing at Soweto and 1050 families squatting on the railway reserve in Kwazakhele and New Brighton, would be resettled at Motherwell.

Mr Scholtz said that many of those living in Soweto (Zwide shack area) were illegal in terms of current influx control laws.

He said registered occupiers there paid R10 a month for the minimum services, but often sub-let part of their sites, resulting in massive overcrowding in the area which abutts the Chatty River. (Residents claim that each squatter family is charged R10).

The council, he said, was "negotiating" the resettlement of those in the area to enable it to be given proper servicing. (Some 2000 permanent houses are planned for this area).

Those squatters occupying some 1050 shacks legally in the railway reserve area in New Brighton and Kwazakele, he said, were reluctant to move to Motherwell--despite a council offer of transport out there.

He said there were over 100 illegal squatter shacks in the railway reserve area. These people paid nothing and would have to pay service charges if they moved to Motherwell.

While transport has been cited as a reason for black people not wishing to move to the new township, there is little difference in costs between Motherwell and Soweto.

A spokesman for PE Tramways said a single trip from Motherwell to town cost 60¢ and one from Soweto, 49¢. A week's season ticket cost R3,79, as opposed to R3,50 from Soweto.

But many can't afford even this. Being unemployed, they prefer being as near to town as possible, so they can work to find work.

The PE Black Civil Organisation this week called for the upgrading of squatter areas like Soweto and the Railway Reserve in Kwazakele and stressed its opposition to any forced removals of people to Motherwell that might be planned by either the ECDB or the Ibhayi Town Council.

Motherwell Example

Port Elizabeth WEEKEND POST in English 8 Mar 86 p 4

[Article by Kin Bentley]

[Text] High hopes are being held out for the future of Motherwell as a solution to the massive housing problem in the Algoa Bay area.

Mr Lance del Monte, a director of metroplan, had a hand in the planning of Motherwell from 1975, and is optimistic over its prospects.

Although Markman Township had not taken off as it should, he said Motherwell also had the advantage of being next to this potential source of employment.

He said Motherwell was planned to cover about 1000 hectares and would consist of nine neighbourhood units (NUs). When completed it would house 130000 people.

A town centre, community centres with clinics and sports fields in each unit area is contained in the plan which, with its "elephant's foot" layout, is a radical departure from the old "gridiron" townships of the past.

He said at the moment the area did not bleak, with just rows of toilets being visible, but the infra-structure which went into the provision of toilets and water cost millions of rands.

He felt the East Cape Development Board could, however, have marketed the area better.

Asked about a complaint that some of the squatters would have preferred that rudimentary homes be provided, he said this was not possible because many unemployed people would be unable to pay the rent.

The NUL site and service project had cost over R10 million. This type of development was considered the best way of dealing with the problems of urbanisation.

"Sweet equity", the building of one's own home and the upgrading of it as and when income improved, was the basis of such controlled informal residential developments. Freehold title could eventually be acquired.

Mr Del Monte said many Africans were under the misconception that they first had to move to the "road reserve transit camp". This was not true.

He said within the planning of Motherwell were proposed cul-de-sac areas where informal sector activities could be carried out by the unemployed, where wealth could be created on a Third World basis.

Also, adjacent to the proposed business areas would be an industrial area, into which the entrepreneur could move his business.

The schooling had also been planned for.

On the crucial question of affordability, Mr Del Monte said that massive deregulation was essential so that the informal sector could flourish.

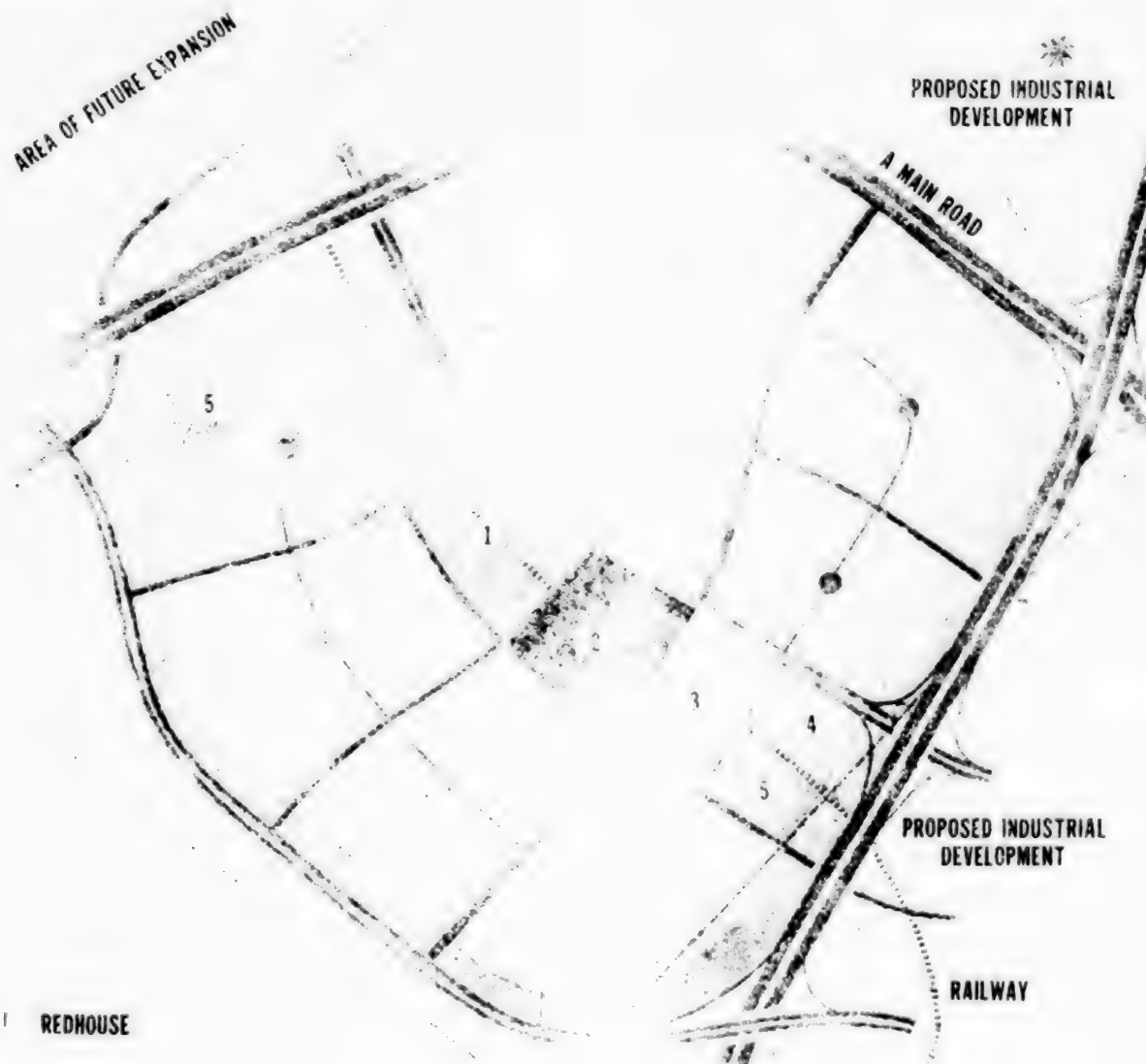
In the short term, the building of houses at Motherwell could constitute a form of employment for many people.

NU2, which consists of core houses, is now fully occupied. Many firms had bought out whole blocks for their employees.

Motherwell township, about 20km outside Port Elizabeth, has been planned on a "housing group" basis--a striking departure from the monotonous "grid-iron" township design. The groups, averaging about 17 units, are built around cul-de-sacs, which lend themselves to informal sector employment, including communal home-building and improvement schemes.

Motherwell consists of nine neighbourhood units (NUs). At this stage NU2 is complete--the only unit which core-housing was built. The remainder, like the just-completed NUL, will provide serviced sites, each including a flush toilet and water tap.

The figure 1 indicates medium-to-high density housing, 2 indicates a town centre, 3 a service industrial area, 4 a tertiary education site and 5 sports stadiums. The blobs indicate neighbourhood centres. There is a buffer zone around the edge of the area.



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CSO: 3400/1321

SOUTH AFRICA

FRONTLINE EDITOR ARGUES CASE FOR 'INTENSIVE DEMOCRACY'

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 10, 11, 12 Mar 86

[Article by Denis Beckett]

[PART I: 10 Mar 86 p 10]

[Text]

By the end of June we may be in our worst position yet. The ultimatums set by Cosatu, Bishop Tutu and the Soweto Parents' Crisis Committee will have matured, as will the 10th anniversary of Soweto '76. There is likely to be an upturn in the number of political deaths and their self-perpetuating funerals, a downturn in the rand and a new wave of emigration and despair.

Government will doubtless respond by more reforms, which:

- The Right denounces as leading to black domination.
- The Left denounces as modernising white domination.
- Stir short-term hope in the centre, but do not allay the belief that we are ordained to violence and disturbance by inevitable struggle between black liberation and white resistance.

This belief springs from a premise which we consider so self-evident that we never examine it. We assume that black liberation means that whites lose out.

Attrition

We know there will be no rest until one man, one vote is achieved.

But since white people believe this means their destruction, we settle in for a war of attrition, hoping that reforms and compromises will stave off the worst.

- But does black freedom have to mean white destruction?
- Is there a way of ensuring a stable, democratic, outcome?
- Does democracy mean "black rule"?
- Does it relegate whites to an impotent minority?

These questions are worth asking, if we seek true peace.

They are seldom asked, because we do not seek true peace. We take it as a remote ideal, unrelated to our reality.

But the lack of a political target is what causes the problems of the present. Because there is no faith in the future the economy suffers. Because white people live under the cloud of eventual "black takeover", all black advancement meets resistance as a "thin end of the wedge".

Because black co-operation strengthens the State, black people cannot freely exercise civic responsibility or even hold normal personal ambitions. Because every

activity is coloured by its effects vis-a-vis apartheid, issues from education to industrial relations to civic festivals become sources of unnecessary tension.

No amount of reform can solve these things. They are built-in consequences of the absence of a political foundation which society can agree on.

Reforms may make people's lives easier, but they do not make South Africa a more secure place. They make it a less secure place.

Each reform does something to inflame the black liberation struggle — "see, we've got them on the run".

Each reform also strengthens resistance from white people in fear of being pushed ever closer to the point where "the blacks take over".

In particular, the reformist principle of power-sharing has a disastrous effect. The "moderates" who participate are branded as "traitors", and the idea of moderation becomes linked with betrayal.

If blacks were to acquire half the central power, this does not stop the conflict. The forces which reject compromise scent victory and pursue boycotts and warfare with increased vigour. The forces which co-operate set out to increase the proportion of black power to reflect equality of population. White people see their own power as diminishing inexorably towards oblivion, and resist accordingly.

The longer this process goes on, the more damage is done. Reformists hope, in defiance of the evidence, that the "moderates" will prevail. But even if a major reform move should win widespread black support for the time being, anything which leaves unfinished business in terms of further black access to a higher quality of citizenship leaves the core conflict intact.

Insofar as the mood of reform contributes to better national housekeeping, through improved education, housing and the like, it is obviously to the good.

But in the political sense there is little hope in "faster reform". The faster reform proceeds, the closer we get to the vortex of conflict.

The same effect applies to a negotiated compromise. If a structure involving minority protections or a federal arrangement were initially agreed, it would form a new basis for the same conflict.

In any case, it is unlikely that a

negotiated settlement could be agreed or even entered into. Both major parties have sound reasons for rejecting it.

For the ANC and most other black factions, a single common country is the absolute baseline. The closer the Government comes to offering to negotiate, the more encouragement it gives to the revolutionary forces.

The route of negotiation, like the route of reform, is a whirlpool. Behind each concession lurks a new demand.

White people see their backs being forced to the wall. Black people see the task at hand as being to "defeat the whites". Both are impelled towards ethnic unity, and the perception of the South African conflict as a matter of "the whites versus the blacks" is continually fortified.

The outcome I want to see to the South African predicament is an outcome in which the peculiar conflict which faces us is disposed of — a "first prize" outcome.

One of the problems in seeking this is the belief that not only is "first prize" unattainable, but "second prize" is nearly as good.

But in reality there is no such thing as "second prize". It's first prize or no prize at all.

Disputes

First prize does not mean that disputes disappear. It means a foundation on which disputes can be handled effectively, which cannot happen while the political structure itself is the focus of conflict.

Any such structure must simultaneously fulfil the demand for black liberation and the demand for white security. If it compromises either of these criteria, it remains in dispute.

An instant response is to say that it is impossible for Azapo and the Atrikaner Weerstandsbeweging to co exist in the same society. But the Ku Klux Klan and the Nation of Islam co-exist in America, which is not conspicuously facing collapse.

The driving force behind Nationalist and Conservative determination is the fear that if it is not "our" country then it is "theirs".

Yet why should it be either? The European democracies were once ruled by upper-classes whose fear that they would be suppressed once they relinquished control turned out to be unfounded? Have we a lesson to learn?

[Text] If we accept that half-measures can't work, then we have to look at whole measures — which means one man one vote.

Most white people see this as "the end". They assume:

- **That it means tyranny and a one-party State.** But this can be settled by a democratic structure too strong to be subverted.

- **That the 80 percent blacks would automatically dominate.** But in an effective democracy, group solidarity is less important than practical interests.

- **That drastic changes are imposed on their way of life.** But true democracy maximises the individual's control over his own life.

- **That they face impoverishment.** But the history of democracy shows no impoverishment — rather a process of equalisation in line with what ordinary people see as combining their aspirations for progress with their need for stability.

So white horror of political equality is based on fears which fall away if a thoroughly democratic outcome is assured.

However, few white people have faith in one man one vote leading to any democracy, let alone full democracy. Thus most white political energy is put into delaying or avoiding democracy — a route with a long and consistent historical record of bringing about precisely the result it least desires.

What we can do is to deliberately create an ultra-democratic political structure, or what we may call intensive democracy. This can be achieved through a remarkably thorough devolution of power in a one man one vote unitary state.

"Remarkably thorough" devolution because no ordinary devolution can cope with South Africa's pressures.

"One man one vote" because anything else leaves the political framework as the focus of conflict.

"Unitary state" meaning one where all citizens vote directly for the top-most legislature, as opposed to a federation where they vote only in their own federal unit.

This is because any federal system leaves the black demand for more citizenship intact, and offering whites federalism as a security runs into the

same problem as all other half measures — resistance as paving the way for further changes towards black domination.

In this intensive democracy, every citizen exercises a vote in several different contexts, all of them having real power to make a real difference to his life:

He is a citizen of his local community, which has substantial powers. Perhaps there need be no defined limit at all on its powers. Since no local community can cater for all the requirements of its people, the practicalities of mutual need ensure that powers are exercised rationally.

He is a citizen of his broader region and votes for a regional council. There is no "white roll" or "black chamber" or any other subterfuge. Just plain, straight elections.

Like the local bodies, these regional bodies can exercise whatever powers they find practical in the light of their need to maintain relationships with the smaller units within them, with other regions alongside them and with the nation as a whole.

He is also a citizen of South Africa and votes in this capacity, too, in a simple general election for a national parliament.

As I see it, this structure results in a democratic society because it is quite impossible to do otherwise. There is no omnipotent ruler who can lay down the law.

There are instead vast numbers of separate sites of authority, all needing each other's co-operation to varying extents and all exercising a perpetual, structurally guaranteed, system of checks and balances on each other.

The structure is simple and natural. It does not rely on charters or constitutional gimmicks. The security it offers is not in any precarious "protection" of "minorities", but in the maximisation of free choice.

Political players are free to push whatever cause they wish. However, political decisions are not made by opinion poll preferences or by any dominant clique's interpretation of "the people's will". They are made by practical ballot-booth behaviour.

For any political force to get anywhere, it has to persuade ordinary people — concerned with rent and schooling and home improvements

and the minutiae of daily life -- to give it their support

Democracies work because people vote to improve their quality of life. Hardly anybody's idea of improving his quality of life includes alienating his fellows to the point where their resistance disturbs his own peace.

So the major parties in all democracies are parties which non-supporters can live with and which successfully undercut the appeal of rivals by settling the gripes which might add to their strength. The competitive process constantly improves the aggregate quality of life.

Intensive democracy accentuates this effect, largely by dislodging mass adherence to central parties in favour of the build-up of a web of local and regional factions and alliances. In the process it cuts out conflict between "the blacks" and "the whites" and replaces it with ordinary democratic competition between great varieties of interest groups.

If a local white community is strong on "own" neighbourhood, it legislates accordingly. Central government cannot crack a whip to order it

into line, but its legislation will be jeopardised if there is enough hostility for outside forces -- central or regional authorities, or adjoining black areas -- to set out to act against it.

To secure its desires, that community thus acts to minimise hostility. It seeks local black support by upgrading the black township, settling grievances and generally giving credence to the black factions which place priority on harmony.

At the same time there are forces seeking radical changes working on those same black people, keeping the conservative faction constantly on the hop and offering more and better results from more radical routes, the price of which might be disruption.

The same principles apply to all issues, local or national. All political forces can build local power bases and all compete fairly on a sound foundation for broader acquiescence.

As to what specific outcomes may be, intensive democracy has nothing to say. It does say that whatever they are, they are arrived at in a manner which short-changes no one.

[PART III: 12 Mar 86 p 12]

[Text]

White South Africa is in the position of the man on the back of the tiger. We want to get off, but can't see a way of getting off safely.

Intensive democracy provides that way -- a way that does not merely dispose of the particular conflict which currently curses us but also provides a lasting framework for healthy further development.

However, it combats the prevailing belief that an untraumatic future is out of the question and is apt to be initially perceived as over-optimistic.

One objection is that it is impossible to expect the whites to swallow universal franchise. Some people like the rest of the argument -- high devolution and pyramids of authority -- but want it on a basis of something other than the dreaded one man one vote. This is like wanting to have dams without having water. Without universal franchise there is no democracy and no stability.

White people assume that a society without minority protection is ultra-left. But intensive democracy is not left at all. It has no position on the right-left continuum. It is a basis on which political debates can be effectively resolved.

It gives a Botha or a Treurnicht no less than a Suzman or a Tutu a basis which enables their supporters to best pursue their real interests -- way of life, security, jobs and general welfare, and notably the welfare of living in peace and confidence instead of turmoil.

This proposition obviously takes a certain amount of wearing in. But the wearing-in need not be lengthy.

First, believing the political process to be finally a holding operation against the future, many white people suffer from a feeling of progressing towards a locked door. Intensive democracy offers a way of turning the key.

Second, we are in the unusual position where our rulers know they cannot go on ruling forever and have a strong incentive to debar one repression being replaced by another.

Third, unlike conventional anti-apartheid avenues, intensive democracy does not call upon the white conservative to abandon his concerns. It tells him that he can live the life he wants to live better in intensive democracy than by sustaining apartheid.

It offers him security beyond

apartheid and it offers the recovery of the rand and the economy, the end of polecat status, and peace.

We are already seeing much static change in white attitudes, change which is mainly limited by the continuing fear that finally the future is a bad place. It is not through bloody-mindedness that the average white man is prepared to go through decay and violence and odium to preserve his constitutional separation. It is because he sees the alternative as suicide. If he has a future to look forward to, the cardinal cause of conflict is removed.

It is also alleged that intensive democracy "asks the blacks to be moderate". It does no such thing. It does not ask anyone to be anything other than what he wants to be. It simply states that where people are effectively free to seek their own progress, majorities gravitate towards peaceable methods.

Given the extent of the splits and fears and prejudices in South Africa, ordinary freedom is not enough, which is why it is necessary to exaggerate freedom. In intensive democracy there is no single controlling majority, but a profusion of majorities and minorities creating a full and strong infrastructure.

Quite why "the blacks" should be expected to conduct themselves destructively in such a system, mystifies

me. They acquire the most effective weapon yet invented, the reusable vote. They acquire it in a structure which maximises its power.

There is no need to wish or hope that people will use it "responsibly" -- a concept whose meaning is totally subjective. However they use it, the only way it achieves anything is through the democratic process.

Nor do people need to "understand democracy". There is nothing to understand. All that it takes to make democracy work is variety of choice. The bigger the variety, the greater the number of sites of power, the stronger the democratic web.

What I have said in this series is but a bare outline, necessarily inadequate to settle any of the questions it raises. Some of those questions are discussed in my book "Permanent Peace". To others I do not claim to have any answers at all.

However, I suggest that the principle should not be discarded because of holes in the argument. The claim I am making is that there is an avenue available for establishing health and contentment in South Africa.

If there is even the smallest chance that this claim could be correct, or could be made correct through adequate expansion and examination, people who seek a sound South Africa should contribute towards that examination.

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CSO: 3400/1304

8 April 1986

SOUTH AFRICA

CORRESPONDENT VIEWS PERSISTENCE OF 'PETTY APARTHEID'

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR (Review) in English 2 Mar 86 pp 1, 2

[Article by David Breier: "Get in the Swim Cape Town's Way"]

[Text]

Petty apartheid is no longer the issue in South Africa today. The great struggle is about power. Yet while this monumental struggle takes place, the Government still allows to exist tiresome examples of old-style petty social apartheid which have absolutely nothing to do with the great power struggle

SOUTH AFRICA might not allow nudity on its beaches, but it still has naked apartheid.

How can a country which has "outgrown the outdated concept of apartheid", still have "whites only" signs on some beaches?

Much petty social apartheid has gone and is going. Theatres opened in the 1970s. Sport has been "normalised". Cinemas are going nonracial. Restaurateurs and hoteliers can admit whom they please. People can marry any member of the opposite sex.

The Separate Amenities Act will be abolished soon.

Petty apartheid is no longer the issue. The great struggle in South Africa is about power.

People are not fighting and dying every day for the right to go to the movies or eat in a restaurant. The African National Congress in Lusaka has not expanded the armed struggle to enable blacks to swim in the Yeoville swimming pool.

The struggle is about the very right of the present Government to exist. It is about "grand apartheid" including group areas, homelands, separate schools and separate voting.

Yet while this monumental struggle takes place, the Government still allows tiresome examples of old-style petty social apartheid which have absolutely nothing to do with the great power struggle.

We still have "whites only" coaches on the trains, segregated toilets and swimming pools and apartheid beaches.

The Government has hinted that the Separate Amenities Act will be abolished. But instead of a blanket ban on separate amenities, it now looks as if the proposed Land Affairs Act might reserve the right for local authorities and the private sector to decide for themselves whether to open their facilities to all races.

Local authorities will, for example, be allowed to decide on whether or not to desegregate their beaches. In this thinking, the Government appears to have taken over the New Republic Party policy of "local option".

Cape Town will be allowed to keep its beaches open after the local council went ahead and did it anyway despite the apartheid law. And if Port Elizabeth councillors want apartheid beaches, apartheid

beaches is what they will get even if it takes the army to keep it that way.

What it boils down to is this: certain people, especially certain whites, still find it offensive to have fairly intimate social contact with other races.

It might be acceptable to ride in the same lift for a few moments, but they do not want to sit next to the other race for an hour on the train.

Even more, they do not want to use the same toilet, swim in the same pool or sunbathe on the same beach.

A city such as Durban which relies heavily on tourism has a serious dilemma in dealing with this mentality.

So far Durban has opened a number of its beaches and pools to all races but the popular South Beach, North Beach and Addington Beach remain for whites only.

The thinking is that if it opened all its beaches, this might put off certain up-country white visitors from spending their time and money in Durbs.

But at the same time black tourism could increase and could in future be more lucrative than the income from white racists. The city will have to make up its mind soon.

In the Cape Province, racially segregated beaches are proclaimed in terms of the provincial Allocation of Separate Amenities by Local Authorities Ordinance.

What this means is that the province decides which beaches are segregated, and it is up to the local authority to enforce it.

Most Cape local authorities have willingly enforced apartheid beaches over the years. The one notable exception was Cape Town which steadfastly refused to apply apartheid to its beaches.

So what the province did was erect "whites only" signs and charge the expense to the council. But the council instructed its beach constables not to apply apartheid.

Occasionally the South African Police raided beaches and charged people of colour found on white beaches.

But two years ago the Government-appointed Strydom Committee found that the "whites only" signs on beaches had no force in

law, for they did not state clearly what area was reserved. Was it one metre, 10 metres or a kilometre from the sign?

This gave the Cape Town council an excuse to pull down the signs. And they have never gone up again.

Mr Jan van Eck, the Progressive Federal Council Cape spokesman on public amenities, said Cape Town's action amounted to a form of civil disobedience.

As the province has lost the heart to confront it, the city council has got away with opening its amenities to all races.

Other municipalities could do the same if they really wanted to, he believed. However some local authorities such as Fish Hoek and the Cape Divisional Council have applied to open their beaches, and there is a prospect of more beaches being opened soon. But if the Government allows local option, these local authorities could go ahead without needing the sanction of higher authority.

However, while the beaches of Port Elizabeth and some in Durban remain segregated, Cape Town beaches have gone fully multiracial in practice.

A council survey found there was no race friction this summer.

A few beaches have been turned into "pay" beaches and turnstiles have been introduced at others to keep numbers down. But in practice these beaches are just as racially mixed as those where no form of control exists.

Pro-apartheid people have always said that apartheid was necessary as "birds of a feather flock together".

It is interesting to note what has happened in Cape Town now that "humans of a feather" have been given a free choice without being told where to flock.

For example thousands of people of all races including white, coloured and African, have flocked to the vast sweep of beach on False Bay between Muizenberg and Sunrise beaches.

Certain parts of the beach are frequented overwhelmingly by whites. Other parts are frequented largely by people of colour. Some stretches of beach are racially mixed. The racial composition can

change from day to day, depending on how crowded it is. It seems as if many people do prefer to be among their own race -- but others really don't mind.

And the main thing is that it doesn't really matter. If you prefer being mostly among whites, that's fine. If you feel more at home among black or coloured bathers, that's also fine. If you really don't mind, that's also fine.

The point is that nobody forces you. It happens naturally and there is no resentment. On the

other hand, East London had a bad experience this summer. It opened only one beach to all races. As a result 35 000 blacks crowded on to it, not surprisingly since other beaches were closed to them.

The answer for South Africa, as Cape Town has now proved, seems to be to take down all barriers and let people go where they want. It works.

Those who refuse to let other races on the beach have a simple way out -- stay at home. □

/12851

CSO: 3400/1302

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CONFIDENTIAL

MEDIA RESTRICTIONS CONTINUE DESPITE END OF EMERGENCY

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 10 Mar 86 p 11

[Article by David Breier]

[Text]

The state of emergency restrictions on the media have been dropped but reporters are still subject to curbs in reporting on unrest.

Further restrictions are widely expected to be built in to the Public Safety Act.

While the state of emergency has been lifted, troops will still be used to help control unrest.

Mr Louis Nel, the Deputy Minister of Information, said that with the lifting of the partial state of emergency this week restrictions on news coverage of unrest in areas governed by the state of emergency also lapsed.

He suggested that other legal provisions applied to the media, but he declined to detail them.

A police spokesman said it was illegal for the public to interfere with a policeman in the course of his duties.

If a reporter was asked by the police to leave the scene of unrest, he was obliged to obey such a command, the spokesman added.

The Defence Force had helped the police in unrest situations long before the state of emergency. He said the co-operation between the police and the SADF would continue.

Mr Peter Gastrow, chairman of the Progressive Federal Party and an advocate, said the police could erect barriers around an area in the event of their duties.

Any person who tried to break through the barrier

could be charged with obstructing with the police in the performance of their duties.

Mr Gastrow predicted that more specific bans on the media in unrest situations would be built into the Public Safety Act.

Mr Louis le Grange, the Minister of Law and Order, said this week that amendments to the Act were being drafted and were likely to be presented to Parliament this week.

The Government has been criticised for the ban on cameras, especially TV cameras. Government spokesmen are adamant that the presence of cameras incites people to commit more violence.

However others say the real reason for the ban is that TV coverage of riots has led to severe overseas reactions.

The only other restriction applying to reporters was in the police agreement with the Newspaper Press Union, which is not a statutory provision.

In terms of this agreement accredited newsmen with Press cards are obliged to report to the police in the event of a riot or other public order situation.

However Mr Joseph Fouché, chairman of the Foreign Correspondents' Association, said he was unaware of any such agreement for foreign journalists accredited with the Police for identification.

He said they were subject to the laws of the country in which they operated.

... 11 English 11 Mar 86 p 14

Next!

The death rate in February and early March did not fall below the average for the seven-month emergency period during which political violence claimed an average of more than one life a day.

Military back-up is to be provided. The

Restrictions on funerals have also been widely imposed outside of emergency times and places -- with disastrous consequences in Langa

So — at least for a while — the curfews will go, children will no longer commit offences by not being in their classrooms and the School Forces will not be indemnified against prosecution for their actions. But behind the more relaxed posture the authorities will still have very tough muscle.

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SOUTH AFRICA

RAIPER SAYS SLIPPERY SLOPPS EXHIBITING WHITE FEARS

Johnstoneburg THE STAR (in Pretoria 7) Mar 26 p 11

There is an attempt to make the Government is being actively encouraged and unashamedly encouraged by the Conservative Party and its political lookalikes in their political battle against the National Party.

During a day spent in Parliament without the CP claiming that it is the only party representing the real feelings of whites and protecting the interests of whites.

At the same time, the party does everything it can to drum up white fears and to create the impression that the Government's

policy of sharing are a handover to radical capitalism.

CP must admit that this year has been the rapid reaction of the CP to the Government's foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha predicting the possibility of a black President.

It would then be possible, CP spokesman said, for ANC leader Nelson Mandela to take the post.

(The CP spokesman also apparently said the State President, Mr PW Botha, was the only Foreign Minister in the country.)

There were one or two more serious examples, but there are plenty more in the history of the CP's exploitation of white fears.

Another was the question asked after the dropping of race as a qualification for immigration.

At the time, the CP asked, that the Government now intended opening immigration to people from Pakistan and India?

One of the favorite subjects, however, is expenditure and CP members try constantly to imply the blacks pay little in the way of taxes but are the main beneficiaries of government coffers.

CP members have used this argument to the full in the ongoing drought and have more recently also implied this in the railway pay increases controversy.

In recent months the CP campaign of exploiting white prejudices and fears has taken a new, and to its political opponents, dangerous slant.

There have been ambiguous calls by CP leaders for whites to stand firm and oppose the Government as well as a closer contact with the ultra-rightwing Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging.

The AWB has made little attempt to hide its militarism or the fact that it is run on lines similar to the defunct Ossewa Brandwag, which became involved in subversive actions in World War 2.

Quite what Conservative Party leader Dr Andries Treurnicht hopes to gain from his association with the AWB, with its contempt of democracy, he has yet to explain properly.

The AWB stands for a one-party state with an executive President heading an Afrikaner dictatorship.

All he has got around to saying so far is that he has the assurance that the AWB will act within the law.

Senior Conservative Party member Mr Frank le Roux denies the CP is deliberately exploiting the fears of whites to gain political advantage.

All the CP is doing is mustering its forces to be ready in the case of a general election or by-election, he says. "The CP is not irresponsible like the Government, which is surrendering white rights."

Mr le Roux says the white backlash is caused by Government action and that it has reached a critical stage.

"Any spark could now cause a rumpus. An example of a spark would be the intensification of ANC actions or the April ultimatum of ANC-linked organisations to renew the school boycotts."

The Herstigte Nasionale Party's only representative in Parliament, Mr Louis Stofberg, said the recent by-elections had proved a swing to the right because whites were becoming angry. "They are resentful of integration."

The Government should realise that whites are slow to anger and it should not assume that everyone was in favour of reform.

If they could not "regain their freedom through democracy" they would have very few options left.

"So far whites have only used violence in self-defence."

Interestingly, the HNP will have nothing to do with the AWB.

Mr. Chris Rencken MP, the National Party's chief information officer, says he has no doubt that the CP and the AWB and to some extent the HNP are trying to create a white backlash against power-sharing with blacks in a constitutional structure.

"Dr Treurnicht is particularly active at the moment on a rabble-rousing trail of meetings throughout the country.

"Even if the CP and AWB do not espouse violence, the kind of climate they create by rabble rousing is potentially dangerous and leads to acts of violence from people with a low tolerance."

Mr Rencken gave as examples the recent shootings of black pedestrians.

While he did not attribute these actions to the CP or the AWB or their policies, "I think they are the direct result of people being incited into a frenzy designed to create a white backlash."

The actions of the right wing were not only directly dangerous but were suicidal for whites and the country in the long run as it made the possibility of finding peaceful co-existence even more difficult.

/12828

CSO: 3400/1319

SOUTH AFRICA

BRAIN DRAIN FIGURES RISING

Port Elizabeth WEEKEND POST in English 8 Mar 86 p 15

[Text]

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa can be expected to recede into a Third World technology as many more professionals deny the country their skills.

This is the view of Professor Roy Marcus, Dean of the Faculty of Law at the University of the Witwatersrand and president of the South African Institution of Mechanical Engineers. He was commenting on the increased number of professionals emigrating.

Latest Central Statistical Service figures show that in the first 11 months of last year, 10 265 South Africans settled abroad compared with 7 443 for the same period in 1984.

Immigrants totalled 16 421 against 26 895 in the January-November period in 1984.

In November, 985 emigrated against 1 007 immigrants — a gain of 22 compared with a gain of 1 416 in 1984.

Among the emigrants were 420 engineers (277 in 1984), 62 medical doctors and dentists (47), 116 educationists (108), 126 accountants (85), and 429 administrative and managerial executives (236).

The engineering brain drain is leaving the country barren of essential advanced technology requirements needed to maintain its basic infrastructure, said Prof Marcus.

This, he said, would be felt in eight to 10 months when a general economic upsurge is expected.

He criticised the Government for not having any industrial strategy.

The Government's White Paper in July last year merely advised that the CSIR be responsible for ensuring adequate technological transfer back into the country, he said.

Mr Ken Mockler, executive director of the Institute of Chartered Accountants, said the departure of accountants from the country — mostly to Australia — would be felt when the economy improved.

SOUTH AFRICA

STELLENBOSCH PROFESSOR VIEWS 'NEGOTIATED REFORM' PROBLEMS

Cape Town THE ARGUS in English 10 Mar 86 p 10

[Article by Professor Willie Breytenbach]

[Text]

THE political agenda for the immediate future is "negotiation" and "reform". Both concepts are closely related to the debate about the role of Parliament and the opposition parties.

While the implication is that neither negotiation nor reform is being accomplished, or that both processes are flawed, closer scrutiny reveals otherwise. It also shows that there is a vast difference between "negotiation" and "reform", the latter being infinitely easier than the former.

A subjective inventory of reform could yield any of these assessments:

□ It is cosmetic — too little too late;

□ It is a relatively easy process, simply requiring someone to initiate it and the Government to endorse it;

□ Although statutory reforms require a specific Parliamentary procedure, it remains a relatively easy process because of the strength of the National Party's "reformist commitment" and the "guaranteed" support of the other reform-minded parties in Parliament.

According to the latter assessment Government and Parliament have proved effective instruments of reform. In 1985 alone the Prohibition of Mixed

Marriages Act, the racial sections of the Immorality Act and the Political Interference Act were abolished and the Group Areas Act amended to open CBD's to all race groups.

During the same year the Government undertook to attend to influx control, property rights for blacks, positive urbanisation, devolution, deregulation, privatisation and citizenship and black participation "at the highest level".

But, if it is so easy and comprehensive, why the trauma? Why the State President's lament some time ago that "the more we reform, the more we are condemned"?

The point is reform cannot take place in a vacuum. It requires certain procedures and formal decisions. Most importantly it needs legitimacy, which can only be brought about by meaningful participation and negotiation. Without black participation in Parliament, negotiation requires an extra-Parliamentary dimension as well.

Does this not explain why negotiations have proved more difficult than reform?

The extra-Parliamentary dimension is bedevilled by factors such as the dangers attached to so-called collaborationism at the black end of the spectrum and the uncertainties about bottom lines at the white end. Somewhere between this radicalism and reactionism lies the questions of power-sharing, domination and group recognition, whether it should be statutory, voluntary, etc.

It presents a multi-faceted problem hinging on three basic questions: Is ne-

gotiation politics in this polarised climate still possible? Is the Government capable of negotiation? And what future options are available for negotiation?

On the first question the answer is only theoretically affirmative. It would be naive to think a negotiated settlement is just round the corner. Our society is too divided, polarised, prejudiced and too fraught with misperceptions for negotiated reform to be accomplished overnight. There will always be people unhappy about any dispensation. The quest for change is therefore infinite.

The answer to the second, about the Government's capability, is provisionally yes. It is an assessment based on some past achievements, as partly listed above. Admittedly, many of these examples fall in the "relatively easy reform" category and not many in the "negotiation" category.

The anatomy of negotiation politics reveals many examples of how *not* to proceed — remember Ingwavuma?

But there are also positive examples, such as the labour reforms some years ago, the decentralisation and regional development programmes of the Carlton and Good Hope days, and the not inconsiderable negotiations that preceded the tricameral dispensation in 1983.

Analysis

An analysis of these examples yield interesting insights into the art of successful negotiation:

Involve real leadership with a vested interest in problem-solving; make the agenda for negotiation as open as possible; and create legitimate new institutions suitable for problem-solving and for dealing with the agenda.

All three elements are ridden with pitfalls. But they are recognizable and, given the political will, they are implementable.

What it needs is time (effectively used), dedication (tem-

pered by reasonability), quality leadership (not petty politicking), understanding (thorough insights) and economic recovery. Without economic growth the results of negotiations will remain largely unaffordable. Ironically, growth depends more and more on political decisions and directions and less on variables unconnected with politics.

But what are the platforms where these processes can take place?

Because of the peculiarities of our situation the process of negotiation requires avenues for all kinds of deliberations: Confidential, informal and formal, technocratic as well as political, and, as pointed out above, also extra-Parliamentary. But ultimately there should also be Parliamentary procedures for the passing of the enabling statutes.

The Special Cabinet Committee (SCC), created in 1983, is a formal body but also one ideally suited for confidential and informal processes. As with other Cabinet committees, it does not function as an open and public body. Catering for hearings and small-group discussions, it is appropriate for the creation of mutual trust.

It guarantees confidentiality, and as an *ad hoc* extension of the executive, it is responsible to the highest governmental authority, viz the Cabinet chaired by the State President. It is therefore close enough to the executive to be of real significance, and far enough — mainly through the guaranteed confidentiality of its proceedings — to involve people without compromising them.

Useful

The SCC has proved a useful forum for extra-Parliamentary talks with the private sector, academics and at least four categories of black leadership — the TBVC leaders (talks about citizenship are taking place right now); the leaders of self-governing states (watch out for the "KwaNatal" option); the urban black local authority leadership; and other urban black leaders not normally identified with the "establish-

ment". Its role as an "initiator" has been established beyond doubt.

But there is a void as far as non-establishment black leadership of a more radical inclination is concerned. This is a challenge for the future, and one in which extra-Parliamentary "go-betweens" could and should — play a role.

The urgency of the situation demands that the confidential style of SCC negotiations cannot go on forever. So the process of negotiation also requires formal participation on an institutionalised basis. Here the President's Council (PC), in a reconstructed and functionally adapted form, as mooted towards the end of last year, can play a useful role. It can either deliberate more openly or refine work done by the SCC.

A new PC will have the advantage of a formal multiracial membership, largely detached from party politics, and of being able to deliberate visibly without being a toy telephone in that it will be vested with powers beyond merely advisory powers.

This should not distract from its investigations into socio-economic issues. Its negotiatory and recommendatory roles on socio-economic and constitutional matters should be enhanced by the fact that it is not part of the executive. Negotiations are in greater danger of becoming unstuck if carried out only at the executive level. The PC can therefore play a major role in "modifying" the deliberations.

But neither the SCC nor the PC are truly new bodies. Both originated during the tricameral period and are tainted in black eyes. Blacks want something beyond the tricameral arrangement. The creation of a new and legitimate negotiating body is therefore of the utmost importance to complement their work.

This role can be played by the proposed National Statutory Council (NSC) under the President's chairmanship. Unlike the SCC and the PC, the NSC will be directly linked to the supremo in Parliament and government.

But why can't the NSC simply take over the functions of the SCC and PC ? There are good reasons.

Open-ended

The most important is that open-endedness and cumbersome give-and-take negotiations cannot take place at the same centre where governing takes place and decisions are made, ratified or vetoed. Also, it could hardly provide for informal, option-seeking and research-orientated deliberations. More importantly, it would hardly be geared to confidentiality.

Its role would therefore rather be that of ratifier than initiator, and its make-up would be essentially political, rather than technocratic. Hence, the desired retention of a rejuvenated SCC and PC, at least in the initiation and modification stages.

In this sense, the NSC could provide the political legitimacy, consensus and ratification for the technocratic expertise and options thrashed out elsewhere. The final step is then Parliamentary approval. And with the NSC so close to Parliament, negotiation might then also have become "easy". Who knows, the NSC may, long after its constitution-making role, become an integral and recognized leadership forum — say, after combining with the remnants of the PC — at the central governmental level. Upper house, lower house?

In this way, negotiation can become the art of the possible — and the possible may become a lasting buildingblock for the future.

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CSO: 3400/1319

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

MANAGEMENT URGED TO TALK TO UNIONS--A dramatic increase in the size of trade unions has been forecast and employers have been advised by Professor P L Bonner of the History Department at Wits, to widen dialogue with them to embrace social and political issues. While addressing a Sandton convention on new industrial strategies he predicted the Congress of SA Trade Unions (Cosatu), already half-a-million strong, would grow "by leaps and bounds" in the next few months. It was forming a nationwide network of affiliate unions and would next turn to construction and farm workers. "We can expect Cosatu in particular to force a firm and powerful structure over the next several months." He expected the unions to become even more deeply enmeshed in politics and advised business to follow suit rather than stand back and wait to be forced to do so on local encounters over community issues that led to stayaways and consumer boycotts. "The unions have already seen organised business use its muscle to find mutually acceptable solutions to local political issues," he said. "Business, in turn, has discovered how community problems can creep into the factories. "There is room for a lot more dialogue -- perhaps to everyone's advantage. "Labour is likely to remain highly suspicious of business talk about the free-market system and items such as deregulation of business activities until there are signs of more open discussion and negotiation on industrial affairs. "There are also suspicions about profit motives and long-term management planning that need to be cleared by dialogue." Professor Bonner, asked later for his views on growing conflict between Cosatu and Inkatha, said he saw little prospect of a settlement in the short term. "A direct confrontation looks inevitable," he said. [By Michael Chester] [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 13 Mar 86 p 17] /12851

WOMEN POLLED ON BOTHA LEADERSHIP--Only 50 percent of South Africa's White urban women believe that State President PW Botha is doing a good job in running the country. This emerges from a face-to-face Omnicheck Poll conducted nationwide with 800 women ranging from the single career girl to full-time housewives by research surveys. The poll reflects an overall 14 percent decline in belief in his leadership since last year, when 57 out of 100 respondents, asked the same question, said they approved of the way the country was being run. Research surveys joint managing director John "Butch" Rice said the latest poll, conducted in February, showed some sharp negative changes in attitude since Omnicheck published the opinions of White urban women on the State President's performance in August last year. Those who said the State President wasn't doing a good job comprised 25 percent of the 1986 poll, compared with 15 percent in the August 1985 poll, an increase in negative opinion of 67 percent. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Mar 86 p 13] /12828

SOUTH AFRICA

TRADE FIGURES SHOW WESTERN CAPE SHARING IN EXPORT BOOM

Cape Town THE WEEKEND ARGUS (Business) in English 8 Mar 86 p 1

[Article by Derek Tommey]

[Text]

SOUTH African businessmen this week were reluctant to talk about the inroads they are making into foreign markets for fear they might tip off the anti-South African brigade.

But the latest trade figures show they are experiencing a substantial export boom - and that the Western Cape is sharing in it.

In January South Africa exported goods worth R3,59 billion. In rand terms this was 29 percent more than was sold abroad in January last year, while in US dollars terms it was an increase of almost 40 percent.

This rise in dollar earnings should destroy the myth that exporters were not doing anything to boost sales; that they were content merely to benefit from the exchange gains caused by the drop in the rand.

An analysis of the trade figures prepared by SAFTO shows that merchandise sales to Africa were up 67 percent, to the United States 34 percent, to Oceania 43 percent, and to Asia 25 percent. Exports to Asia showed the biggest growth in money terms rising R125 million to R501 million. Sales to Europe rose R107 million, or 14 percent, to R865 million.

Exports of base metals and base metal products rose 50 percent, exports both of vegetable products and fresh fruit, and processed foodstuffs rose 96 percent, while exports of chemicals rose 107 percent.

Mr Wim Holtes, chief executive of SAFTO, said part of the improved export figures was the result of greater penetration of the Far Eastern markets.

The countries in the area needed South African goods, had the money to pay for them and had no political objections to buying them.

South African exporters found that the Far Eastern markets provided a better return for their efforts. They had cultivated these markets and were beginning to receive the rewards for their labours.

He attributed the sharp rise in South African exports to other African countries partly to increased pragmatism, and partly to South Africa being best placed to supply them with the goods they needed.

Mr Holtes will be in Cape Town next week to take part in a Safto seminar on countertrade. The seminar will be held on Thursday and Friday, March 13 and March 14, at the Cape Sun.

Countertrade was enabling South Africa to trade with

countries which might lack foreign exchange, he said.

The clothing industry in the Western Cape has apparently done well in the export markets in spite of foreign boycotts. However, the greatest success has been achieved by the fruit growers. Some industry officials are predicting overseas sales this season of between R600 million and R700 million, which is between a third and a half more than last season's R450 million.

The following table shows the trend in exports since the beginning of last year:

Month	Exports	
	Rands billion	Dollars billion
January	2,78	1,28
February	2,42	1,23
March	2,90	1,45
April	2,90	1,50
May	2,97	1,49
June	2,84	1,45
July	2,81	1,28
August	3,40	1,36
September	3,04	1,16
October	4,10	1,56
November	3,54	1,31
December	3,20	1,25
1986		
January	3,59	1,80

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CSO: 3400/1320

SOUTH AFRICA

WHITE COLLAR JOBS PICK UP

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES (Business) in English 9 Feb 86 p 3

[Article by Zelda Zaayman]

[Text]

HOPES are rising that South Africa is reaching the bottom of the jobs trough.

After plummeting precipitously in the second half of last year, job advertisements picked up in January. According to employment agencies, demand is likely to be stronger this month.

The bad news is that only skilled white-collar people are back in demand — and to some extent the upkick is seasonal.

Skills vital

Partly because of emigration, accountants, actuaries, financial analysts, computer people and engineers are in particularly short supply. Training and industrial relations experts are also in demand, not only from universities and technicians but from companies keen to upgrade workers' skills.

A bank economist says that after two years of relative stagnation, salaries for the highly skilled are about to take off.

"If you haven't got your white-collar team up to strength, you had better do so," he warns.

But there is not much hope for blue-collar whites and blacks who have suffered the brunt of unemployment in recent years.

The economist says: "It has never been more important to become skilled."

The recruitment pages of Business Times reflect the

recent upturn — but total column centimetres of recruitment advertisements in January were down 8,3% on a year ago. The January 1986 figure was 11,3% down on January 1984 when the mini-boom was on.

Levelling

Recruitment advertising firm Altolevel had a record December. Managing director Paul Grant says there was no apparent reason for the increased volume and January was a good month too.

But he says: "It is still too early to talk about an upswing despite the better volumes in the past two months. If our figures stay at present levels until March, it will be safe to talk about a more lively job market."

His firm usually feels a depression or upswing six months before the rest of society.

PE Corporate Services manager of appointments Michael Lane says his firm is specialised and sensitive to economic fluctuations.

But he sensed an upturn in recruitment advertising towards the end of January and the beginning of this month. He thinks this might be the beginning of better days for job-seekers.

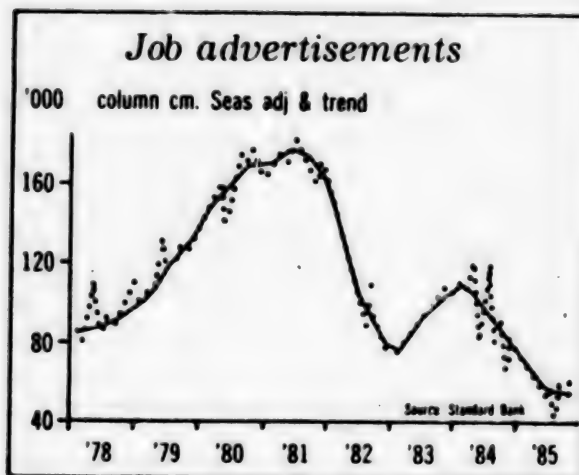
Recruitment advertising is one of the best indicators of the economic cycle. After detecting an improvement in the earliest economic indicators last June Standard Bank expects an increase in recruitment advertising.

Standard monitors recruit-

ment advertising and detected an increase after November. Chris Visser, manager of the bank's econometric services department, says December and January figures should look even better.

The graph shows a leveling out of a 18-month decline at the end of last year.

Mr Visser says government and big business corporations usually take the lead in the recruitment cycle and smaller companies join later.



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CSO: 3400/1301

SOUTH AFRICA

WAYS TO INCREASE NATION'S PRODUCTIVITY PRESENTED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 11 Mar 86 p 18

[Article by Frank Jeans]

[Text]

While South Africa's productivity still lags by world standards there has been an improvement in recent months, mainly because businessmen have probably come to realise that in recessions they cannot increase profits merely by raising prices.

Productivity pundits believe that so far as output levels are concerned, the economic slump has probably been beneficial as business people are forced to go back to basics to survive and meet the challenge of limited markets and fierce competition.

And the prospects of South Africa pulling itself out of a sluggish 0.3 percent productivity growth rate compared with 1.3 percent in the US and 3.2 percent in Japan?

SAVINGS RATIO

While there is a turn for the better, there is no doubt the road ahead will be hard. It should be remembered that a vital component in productivity is capital -- a commodity which South Africa is comparatively short of these days because of the dry-up in foreign borrowings.

It should also be remembered that the country's savings ratio to capital formation is woefully low compared with that of other developed countries, so that what local finance is available, will have to be mobilised to the best advantage.

"Capital will be needed for

investment in technology. Without it South Africa will not be competitive in international markets, and therefore there will be no growth in job opportunities," says Dr Jan Visser, executive director of the National Productivity Institute.

Dr Visser believes South Africa has made tremendous progress in education over the past 100 years, but he says: "We are still 1 000 years behind." And that although South Africa's multi-racial society is well enough trained for a subsistence economy, the country was still ill-equipped for the hi-tech, economic world.

There is no doubt that while a better education base is "still generations away" South Africa can still enlarge the training base.

As the NPI director points out: "While education prepares a man for life, training prepares him for a living."

Material resources will have to be used more sparingly so as to achieve more with less, but in the end it is the worker who plays the central role in productivity.

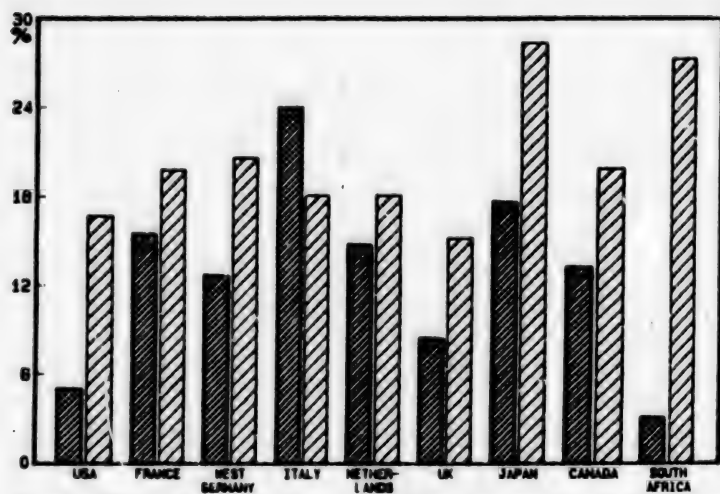
"Capital and materials cannot produce anything, and unless we solve the twin problems of poverty and unemployment we will never have socio-political harmony," says Dr Visser.

"It is labour which uses capital, and if labour does not cooperate we will slip further behind



in output levels.

"On the other hand, management must ensure that workers get benefits from increased productivity and not be concerned just with the profit motive."

To increase South African productivity by only a one-percent would mean the injection of R1 billion more into the economy.



South Africa's weak position in the savings-capital table compared with other developed countries.

 Savings as % of disposable personal income.
 Capital formation as % of GNP

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CSO: 3400/1301

SOUTH AFRICA

FCI CALLS FOR INDUSTRIAL STRATEGY TO SAVE JOBS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 12 Mar 86 p 16

[Article by Michael Chester]

[Text]

Urgent moves to develop new industrial strategies had become vital if South Africa hoped to reverse trends wiping out jobs at the rate of 40 000 a year. Dr Johan van Zyl, chief executive of the Federated Chamber of Industries, said yesterday.

Among the strategies should be action to press ahead with the privatisation of a number of state enterprises and the sweeping away of regulations that hamstringing the private sector.

Dr van Zyl was delivering the keynote opening address at a special three-day national management convention in Sandton called by P E Consulting Services to try to formulate a new industrial blueprint. It is under the banner, "Manufacturing -- the way ahead".

Political issues had made a serious impact on the economic scene, he said, but there were also deep-seated structural problems within the manufacturing sector also to blame as the sector fell far short of targets set out in the current economic development plan.

DUAL ECONOMIES

South Africa needed the sort of trust and cooperation between the Government and the private sector that had forged the economic success of such countries as Japan

and Taiwan.

A priority was a fundamental shift in policies to promote small and informal businesses to create more new jobs and encourage dual economies inside urban areas.

The elimination of influx control was crucial to positive urbanisation strategies aimed at boosting economic growth and resolving socio-political problems.

Privatisation and deregulation in housing, health, transport and education should be going hand in hand -- turning tax consumers into tax producers.

COOPERATION

At the same time, the Government should launch special assistance programmes to encourage structural changes in the manufacturing sector and channel more re-

sources into modernisation, productivity improvements, high technology and better labour utilisation.

What is perhaps needed above all is a new in-

terface between the private sector and government, effectively harmonising private entrepreneurship with Government persuasion and resources," he said.

/12851

CSO; 3400/1301

8 April 1986

SOUTH AFRICA

FIGURES SHOW INCREASING UNEMPLOYMENT IN EASTERN CAPE

Port Elizabeth WEEKEND POST in English 8 Mar 86 p 2

[Article by Cathy Schnell]

[Text]

THE number of African women in the Eastern Cape registering as jobless almost doubled from January to February this year.

Official unemployment figures released by the Department of Manpower show that 3 987 women registered as jobless in January, compared to a staggering 7 364 last month.

The number of African men registered as unemployed rose from 9 148 in January, to 13 138 in February.

Unemployment figures for whites and coloureds have also increased substantially since the beginning of the year.

Last month, 3 783 white men and women registered as jobless, compared to 2 333 in February last year.

The number of white unemployed men rose from 2 064 in January this year to 2 097 last month, and the number of women from 1 587 to 1 686.

A disturbing aspect has been the dramatic increase — in one year — in the number of white workers under 21 without jobs.

In February last year, 37 young men and 22 young women registered as jobless. Last month, 137 young men and 237 young women were without jobs.

Of the 237 young white women without jobs, 205 are in the professional and clerical fields. The majority of white men under 21 without jobs are either operators or semi-skilled workers.

The number of coloured women without jobs rose from 2 205 in January this year to 2 603 last month, and men without jobs, from 5 033 to 5 896 in the same period.

It must be remembered, however, that official unemployment figures for Africans are grossly understated.

Labour experts generally accept that white unemployment figures are reflective of the unemployment situation.

Determining the urban African population — let alone those who are unem-

ployed — is an ongoing task. The many "illegals" living in the area make it almost impossible to ascertain an accurate figure.

Recently Professor Roux van der Merwe, head of Industrial Relations at the University of Port Elizabeth, estimated that between 40% and 50% of Africans in the PE Uitenhage areas were jobless.

And Vista University has estimated a 56% unemployment rate for Africans in the area.

An unsubstantiated "guestimate" of the number of Africans living in the area has been placed by another labour expert at close on 600 000.

Officially, Africans can have as little as 24 hours to return to the homelands if they report in as unemployed to the Department of Manpower.

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CSO: 3400/1320

SOUTH AFRICA

PROFESSOR PREDICTS HUGE INCREASE IN JOBLESS BY 2000

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 13 Mar 86 p 17

[Article by Michael Chester]

[Text] A tragic procession of almost four million school-leavers may join South Africa's unemployment queues over the next 15 years, according to projections by Professor Jan Sadie, director of the Bureau for Economic Research at Stellenbosch University.

Professor Sadie has warned that trends dictated by modern economics will not be changed by political reforms.

The professor was speaking in Sandton at a national convention, called by P-E Consulting Services, and attended by managers from the manufacturing sector seeking strategies to tackle future problems.

He said that a massive increase in unemployment must be regarded as inevitable.

And the number of jobless could be even higher than projected if manufacturers followed global trends and placed more and more stress on automation and high-technology to cope with current and future international competition.

Professor Sadie feared that South Africa had little chance of expanding its overall economy by more than an average three percent a year from now until 2000, whatever the outcome of political reforms.

The population explosion in recent years made it inevitable that more than 3.8 million less-educated and unskilled workers would be surplus to labour requirements over the next decade and a half.

If the gross domestic product — the basic measure of economic growth — increased by an average three percent a year, the additional demand for 3.8 million workers would be overwhelmed by a supply of more than seven million job-seekers.

"Global trends are pushing South Africa into a completely new economic ball game", he said. "And the pattern is fixed — whatever political reforms may be introduced.

"Manufacturers will be unable to find an alternative to following trends into high technology if they hope to survive and meet global competition.

"South Africa will be all the more compelled to follow trends because of an utter disequilibrium in the labour market — a lack of any balance between supplies of skilled and unskilled workers.

"It will also create enormous financial burdens on the economy as costs increase — on education, as today's toddlers fill the schools; on welfare, as the population of pensioners increases; on unemployment benefits; on everything from housing to medical treatment in the hospitals.

"If taxpayers cling to any dreams about a gradual cut in tax, they are in for a shock.

"South Africa has no option but to change economic policies from a text-book to a pragmatic approach. There may be political reforms but these will not mean the disappearance of painful and harsh economic realities."

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

PUTCO LOSSES--The unrest has cost Putco about R28 million since September 1984. Of this, R24 million has been caused by a fall in passenger numbers, largely attributable to unrest, and R4 million by damage to buses. Three Putco drivers have been killed and 230 injured, some seriously. The most recent death was that of Mr Jerry Mothibedi (31), of Maledi, who was stoned to death on the Soweto freeway on March 5. (All Putco bus services in Soweto will be stopped between 11:30 am and 1:30 pm today to mark Mr Mothibedi's funeral.) A woman passenger died as a result of petrol-bomb burns; five others suffered serious burns. Altogether 120 passengers have been injured, most by broken glass and most not seriously. "The longest suspension of services by far has been in Tembisa, for nearly a year. During 1984 and 1985, Putco operated to the outskirts of the township only," said Mr Pat Rogers, Putco's public relations executive. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 13 Mar 86 p 5] /12851

CSO: 3400/1301

NEWLY DEVELOPED MILITARY HARDWARE DISPLAYED IN CHILE

Weaponry on Display

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Mar 86 p 8

[Text]

SOUTH Africa is exhibiting an impressive array of newly-developed military hardware at the FIDA International Air Show in Santiago, Chile, which started yesterday.

An announcement by Armscor said more than 100 companies from 15 countries will be exhibiting weaponry at FIDA.

For the first time, suppliers from the South African private sector are taking part in the show which ends on March 16.

The executive general manager of Armscor, Mr Fred Bell, said Armscor, in collaboration with the private sector, was one of the largest exhibitors at the show.

This underlined South Africa's ability to satisfy its own armaments requirements and to remain "at the forefront of technological developments."

The latest aviation technology developed in South Africa was announced to the world at FIDA. This included the country's first tandem combat helicopter, the Alpha HX1, and turbine engine.

Developed and manufactured in South Africa, the Alpha recently successfully completed its first test-flight.

A single prototype of the helicopter will now be used in an evaluation-programme and in the development of local capabilities.

A model of the Alfa XH1 is being exhibited at the air show.

South Africa's first prototype gas-turbine engine was successfully tested in 1983, Armscor said.

The engine, incorporating features such as simplicity, reliability, minimum maintenance costs and lightness will be exhibited.

The engine is expendable and intended for use in unmanned reconnaissance aircraft (drones) and target-practice.

Other new products being exhibited are:

- The sophisticated CB 470 system cluster bomb

- Air-lowered parachute platforms

- A 120 kg pre-fragmented bomb

- The GA 1 servo-controlled aircraft weapon-system and,

- A 20 mm GI quick-fire cannon.

In addition, 40 other products manufactured by Armscor subsidiaries and private sector contractors are being exhibited.

"After Armscor's first international armaments exhibition in Greece in 1982, the world took cognisance of South Africa's expertise in the development and manufacture of high-technology weaponry," Armscor said.

In 1984 Armscor also exhibited at the FIDA show in Chile where its products received "posi-

tive reaction worldwide."

The air supply platforms were a new innovation which would enable aircraft to come in low — below radar observation — to drop heavy loads of supplies.

These platforms would enable aircraft to deliver large cargoes quickly to remote areas.

The CB-470 system is a cluster bomb, capable of ejecting 40 bomblets, weighing six kg each. It is primarily designed for ultra low-level attack by a high-speed combat aircraft. Other profiles may be used under special circumstances.

● Chile's booming defence industry also put its wares on display yesterday. — Sapa- Renter.

Other Armaments Displayed

Cape Town THE ARCUS in English 11 Mar 86 p 15

[Article by Arnold Kirkby]

[Text] ARMSCOR is exhibiting several new made-in-South Africa weapons systems and other military hardware at Chile's Fida International Air Show which has opened in Santiago.

Among the items on display is a model of the Tandem alpha XH1 helicopter unveiled at the Atlas Aircraft Corporation last week, and six new weapons and weapons systems not yet seen publicly in South Africa.

More than 100 companies from 15 countries have exhibits on display at the show which opened yesterday and continues until Sunday.

Other South African Armaments Corporation products displayed are a prototype gas turbine engine for helicopters, a 120kg aircraft shrapnel bomb, a cluster bomb which ejects 40 6kg explosives, a 20mm automatic cannon, a servo-controlled aircraft weapons system and air-supply platforms that can be dropped during low-level flight from transport aircraft such as the Hercules C130 and Transall C160.

This is the second Fida show and the second time South Africa has been invited to it. Armscor officials said last year's show was successful for the corporation and that indications were that this year's would be as good.

Development of the Alpha helicopter is the most sophisticated weapons system designed locally, but it will have to undergo some of the most stringent testing under operational conditions before being fully accepted by the South African Air Force.

Turbine

The turbine it uses was first tested in 1983, according to Armscor, and they claim the results were remarkable because no component had been tested before being integrated and tested in the engine assembly.

Southern African conditions, and especially the sandy nature of the SWA/Namibia-Angola area, are severely testing, as SAAF and Atlas aircraft technicians, who have to work on engines there, have found.

The G1 2 automatic cannon, which is an updated and improved MG 151 cannon, is fitted to the Alpha XH1 helicopter.

The cannon is also suitable for use on infantry fighting vehicles and can be adapted for use on ships and anti-aircraft armament, according to Armscor.

It can fire a variety of ammunition in the 20/39mm range, including armour piercing, incendiary and explosive as well as multiple effect rounds.

The accompanying GA1 servo-controlled aircraft weapon system can serve various calibre sizes including 20mm and 7,62mm and can feed 700 rounds a minute into the weapon, says Armscor.

The CB 470 system cluster bomb can eject 40 6kg bombs and is designed primarily for use in low-level attack from a high-speed combat aircraft, against soft targets such as people, buildings and light installations.

Flight trials were held late last year and it was successfully tested at speeds of up to 1100km/h and release altitudes as low as 25m, according to Armscor.

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CSO: 3400/1327

SOUTH AFRICA

SOFTWARE TO HELP PROJECT MANAGERS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 11 Mar 86 p 18

[Article by Stan Kennedy]

[Text]

A fourth generation interactive time-based project management system has been announced by SWF Engineering, the company that designed the project management system at Richards Bay coal terminal.

It is the result of the marriage between the Oracle Data Base language and a Critical Path Planning developed by Heron UK and will assist project managers at both the planning and development stages.

The database constantly adjusts to reflect the current project status. Delivery times, start-up times and charge-out rates are automatically updated and it is sufficiently powerful to accommodate all the time, date, quantity and item changes throughout the progress of the project.

An important feature of Panorama is its portability. It can be run on a variety of machines

ranging from the IBM PC XT to the most powerful IBM mainframe, as well as a variety of non-compatibles.

It can be developed on a low-cost micro-computer and then implemented on a mini or mainframe when the customer chooses to upgrade.

"The portability opens up the possibility of running Panorama on site, on a PC, in tandem with a central mainframe," says MD John Fawbert.

"The PC can then integrate with the central database and vice versa."

He says the package will be marketed at three levels. As an off-the-shelf system, which will allow the larger companies to tailor-make the package to their own needs; as a fully customised package developed by SWF; and as an off-the-shelf or customised package accompanied by the appropriate hardware.

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15 APRIL 86
